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Horn on Social Democratic Meeting in Vienna

AU0709155890 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 6 Sep 90 pp 1, 7

[Report on interview with Hungarian Socialist Party Chairman Gyula Horn by Gyorgy Jozsef Farkas; place and date not given: "Gyula Horn on the Social Democratic Meeting—In Our Region, the Left Wing Is Associated With the Fallen Regime"]

[Excerpts] At the beginning of this week, an international conference was organized in the Austria Center in Vienna, with the participation of some 150 academics and politicians. The Austrian Socialist Party issued invitations to several Hungarian guests for this meeting organized by the Renner Institute. In his NEPSZABADSAG interview, Gyula Horn summarized his impressions of the meeting. [passage omitted]

[Farkas] How did the delegates evaluate the situation of the left wing in Eastern and Central Europe?

[Horn] The facts, and the acknowledgment of past events, were given the most emphasis; any analysis or synthesis was granted far less importance. Several delegates noted that it was characteristic for left-wing forces in Eastern and Central Europe to have been dismembered and fractured, and this was causing serious difficulties. They also added that for Western European left-wing forces, the situation was very different. The delegates thought that it was typical for the whole development in Eastern and Central Europe that almost all the countries concerned had only reached the stage of cleaning up after the old regime, not that of rebirth.

Some opinions were also voiced to the effect that there are Social Democratic parties in our region that do not represent real left-wing values, and that are sometimes marked by extremist manifestations.

[Farkas] Did the delegates give any concrete names?

[Horn] Such remarks were made in relation to the Hungarian Social Democratic Party, for example. [passage omitted]

[Horn] The conference dealt with nationalism as a separate issue; the conclusion was drawn that Europe, and particularly Eastern and Central Europe, would have to defeat nationalism, which is often manifested in the form of chauvinism among majority nationalities, or else Europe would lose its influence in the world.

[Farkas] In other words, in this area, countries are responsible not only to their own people and their neighbors, but also to Europe.

[Horn] That is correct. That was precisely why the conference was surprised to hear one of the leaders of the Romanian Social Democratic Party state that in Romania there had never been any problems in the field of national minority policy, and that clashes between the Romanian people and the national minorities were only occurring now. The clashes were only characteristic of the democratization process, so to speak, they were a new symptom, and this was in fact an unnatural and uncharacteristic phenomenon in Romania. [passage omitted]

[Farkas] How do your negotiating partners from the conference envisage their relations with the Hungarian Socialist Party [MSZP]?

[Horn] The Social Democratic Party of Germany, the representatives of the Socialist International, the Austrian Socialist Party, and also the Danes and the Israelis have expressed an interest in making their links with the MSZP official. For example, as chairman of the MSZP, I have been personally invited by the Social Democratic Party of Germany to the congress that will be held in Berlin on 27 and 28 September, where the Social Democratic parties of the GDR and the FRG will unite. A relatively short time after the unification congress, the German Social Democratic Party will send a delegation to the MSZP. The Austrian Socialist Party made similar remarks. [passage omitted]

[Farkas] In Vienna you talked to several people, including Willy Brandt. In your position as chairman of a party, or as a politician dealing with foreign affairs, who else were you able to talk to?

[Horn] I was able to talk to the leaders of the Austrian Socialist Party, to the Danes, to the Israelis, to the Netherlanders, and to many others. Moreover, I met Viennese officials who told me, among other things, that Hungary's admission into the Council of Europe would be on the agenda at the beginning of November.

During the course of negotiations, I also mentioned that, in my opinion, given the tensions in Hungarian-Romanian relations, we should press for the admission of Romania into the Council of Europe at an official level in the West. Indeed, it is well known that cooperation with the Council of Europe not only offers the country in question new possibilities and new circumstances, but there are also requirements to fulfill and duties with which to comply. Therefore, the advisable course of action for us is not to perhaps try to keep Romania at a distance; on the contrary, it is in our interest to further Romania's adhesion to the Council.

'Boundless Relations' Conference Held in Budapest

Horn Calls For Regional Cooperation

LD0809163390 Budapest MTI in English 1529 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Text] Budapest, September 8 (MTI)—The most important task facing Central Europe today is to reach the democratic Europe, while also allowing for national characteristics. It is in Hungary's interest to have Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia join the European Economic Community and the Council of Europe. It is vital for us to get admission in the new integrative organizations, as they are indispensable for social transformation. These memberships would offer many advantages to the Hungarians living beyond the borders of Hungary, therefore

we should also call for Romania's membership in the Council of Europe, said Gyula Horn, chairman of parliament's Foreign Affairs Committee, at an international conference entitled "Boundless Relations", opened on Saturday in Kormend. The conference's chief patron is Arpad Goncz, president of the Republic of Hungary.

The Austrian, Slovak, Yugoslav, Italian and Hungarian participants of the exchange of views wish to expand relations that go beyond borders in various areas of social life and in terms of the Danube-Adriatic co-operation.

In his lecture, Mr Horn's starting point was the importance of regional co-operation. He pointed out Italy's contribution to providing Hungary with good changes for getting admission in the European Economic Community. He also emphasized the need for easing the technical-technological embargo.

He said that no ambiguous positions that might incite undesirable emotions in the countries with substantial Hungarian communities should be passed on minority issues. On the other hand, we should make efforts so that these countries would not see help from the motherland as nationalism, and would even be ready to support contacts between their minorities and the motherland. "This is vital for Eastern Europe," said Mr Horn.

In addition to the advantages of and need for passable borders, Mr Horn also said that certain restrictive measures are sometimes justified on the borders. "We should also review the situation brought about by the Romanian refugees," he said, "as Hungary is unable to carry the burdens of the influx, and it is the right of every state to have the interests of its citizens and the country in the forefront."

Meeting Ends 9 Sep

LD0909204390 Budapest MTI in English 1913 GMT 9 Sep 90

[Text] Budapest, September 9 (MTI)—A ceremony held at the meeting of the Hungarian, Austrian and Yugoslav borders on Sunday afternoon ended the international conference entitled "Boundless Relations". The conference began in Kormend on Saturday morning.

Arpad Goncz, president of the Republic, was the chief patron of the conference, the opening address was delivered by Gyula Horn, chairman of parliament's Foreign Affairs Committee.

Participants came from Austria, Italy, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and Hungary in the hope that they could contribute to turning relations that had been kept between artificial boundaries into ones that would be in harmony with their historical traditions.

Agricultural Trade Union Conference in Prague

LD2808134190 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 28 Aug 90

[Text] A conference of agricultural workers trade union representatives from the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, which opened in Prague today, is discussing new tasks facing trade unions in the changed economic situation. Participants described economic reform and its impact on socially weak people, unemployment, as well as ecological problems and tackling them on behalf of working people as posing a fundamental issue for trade union activity and international cooperation. They also stressed the importance of trade unions having their own policy toward foreign investment and the working of foreign capital.

Central-East Europe Environmental Center Opened

LD0609171790 Budapest MTI in English 1602 GMT 6 Sep 90

[Text] Budapest, September 6 (MTI)—The Central-East European environmental centre was officially opened in Budapest on Thursday. The idea of opening the centre was suggested by U.S. President George Bush during his visit to Hungary last year.

The range of the centre's activity extends to data collection and supply, advisory service to organizations and private individuals, environmental education, and contributions towards the solution of ecological problems.

As for funding the centre, Hungary, the United States and the European Community were responsible for the original outlay, but now Austria, the Netherlands, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, Yugoslavia, Poland, Norway and Romania, are lending their financial support too.

Peter Hardy, Hungarian leader of the regional centre, told representatives of the countries who have joined the foundation that the centre is opening at a time when the Central and Eastern European countries have freely elected democratic governments, a good chance to restructure their economies, and give prominence to environmental protection.

He added that the centre plans to mediate the transfer of Western experience and financial resources to Eastern organizations, movements and governments.

Sandor K. Keresztes, minister of environmental protection and regional development, welcomed those present. Speaking on behalf of the EC environmental bureau, Giorgio Ruffolo stressed that the regional centre was expected to promote cooperation in environmental protection.

William Reilly, head of the U.S. Environmental Office, conveyed the good wishes of President Bush.

Arpad Goncz, president of the Republic, opened the centre by planting a tree.

The event was attended by Prime Minister Jozsef Antall.

Zhelev Meets Political Parties' Representatives

AU1009190390 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] Today Zhelyu Zhelev, president of the Republic, held a meeting with leaders of the political forces represented in the Grand National Assembly.

They discussed questions related to the application of the amendment and addenda to the Law on People's Councils adopted by the Grand National Assembly. Special attention was devoted to upcoming consultations of the political forces in connection with appointing provisional oblast and municipal Executive Committees and of provisional executive administrations for townships.

The representatives attending the meeting agreed that the criteria to be recommended for local consultations should be adopted as soon as possible.

The meeting was attended by the following party leaders: Aleksandur Lilov from the Bulgarian Socialist Party; Viktor Vulkov and Kostadin Yanchev from the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union; Petko Simeonov and Filip Dimitrov from the Union of Democratic Forces; Ginyu Ganev from the Fatherland Union; Ahmed Dogan from the Rights and Freedoms Movement; and Andrey Lukanov, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Beron Discusses Coalition at SDS News Conference

AU1009185390 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] The regular news conference of the Union of Democratic Forces [SDS] was held today. Spokesman Mikhail Nedelchev dwelled on the campaign initiated by the Bulgarian Socialist Party [BSP] in connection with creating an enemy image which, according to him, is directed against democracy in the country.

By forcing the idea of emerging neofascism in our country the BSP is undermining Bulgaria's international prestige, Nedelchev stated. The speaker declared that it is justified to mention the existence of anarchy in Bulgaria, but it is inadmissible to identify such manifestations with neofascism.

To the question of whether the SDS has changed its approach to the idea of a coalition government, Petur Beron, chairman of the SDS Coordinating Committee, answered that the SDS viewpoint has not changed. He pointed out that the essential idea behind the opposition's refusal to participate in a coalition is the concern that such an action may deprive the SDS of its role as an opposition force.

However, we are not dogmatic, Petur Beron declared, and if the situation should change, our point of view might change as well. We are ready to examine every serious proposal and we shall not miss any opportunity for constructive actions, he said.

Another point was made at the news conference, namely that Rumyana Uzunova and Georgi Spasov, the newly appointed editor in chief and political director of the daily DEMOKRATSIYA, are expected to take over their functions on 15 September 1990.

Opposition 'Will Not Enter' Coalition

AU1009185790 Sofia BTA in English 1628 GMT 10 Sep 90

["Will Cabinet Include Oppositioners?"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 10 Aug (BTA)—It is still unclear whether any oppositioners will go into the cabinet which is being formed by the Socialist Mr. Andrey Lukanov, and if so, who.

"The opposition will not enter a coalition government of any form: This is the invariable view of the Coordinating Council of the Union of Democratic Forces (SDS) and of each of the 14 parties and movements affiliated to it," Mr. Filip Dimitrov, deputy chairman of the council, told a news conference here today. Since February the Coordinating Council has put the matter to the vote six times, and all six times it has voted against taking part in a coalition.

A little bit later at the same news conference Mr. Petur Beron, chairman of the SDS Coordinating Council, just back from a visit to Japan, said that these words should not be taken literally. "The situation changes daily and we cannot stick to something simply because we've said it once." We are not negatively disposed, Mr. Beron emphasized, we are willing to talk if the circumstances change.

Asked to specify what he had in mind, Mr. Beron explained that it will be clear in two or three days' time. There are other forms of coalition, apart from a direct involvement of the parties in government, Mr. Beron said. Besides, Mr. Lukanov, who will resign his senior positions in the Socialist Party, has proposed that no party has a numerical superiority in the government. "We'll not miss a single opportunity to consolidate this country, to overcome the insecurity," Mr. Petur Beron emphasized.

SDS sources, who spoke on conditions of anonymity, have recently hinted that representatives of the opposition have accepted to participate in the Lukanov administration. Mr. Beron is mentioned along with other names.

If SDS people join Mr. Lukanov's government, they will do so in a private capacity and by no means will carry the political weight of the parties or organizations to which they belong, Mr. Beron's Coordinating Council deputies told the news conference today.

How many and which members of the opposition have accepted Mr. Lukanov's invitation to join his cabinet? Probably, this will become known tomorrow.

Lilov Attends BSP Pre-Congress Party Meetings

AU1009122490

[Editorial Report] Sofia DUMA in Bulgarian on 7, 8, and 9 September carries reports on three meetings of Bulgarian Socialist Party (BSP) organizations attended by Aleksandur Lilov, chairman of the Supreme Council of the BSP, in the run-up to the party congress, scheduled for 21 September.

On 7 September the paper carries on pages 1 and 2 a 500-word report by Dilyan Todorov entitled "The Political Situation Cannot Prevent the Change in the BSP." It describes Lilov's 6 September meeting with members of the BSP organizations in Sofia's Serdika, Nadezhda, and Novi Iskur municipalities. Lilov is reported as telling the meeting that "the situation in the country is very complex, but it has not crossed the point beyond which it cannot be controlled." In this context he stressed the need "quickly forming a stable government."

Lilov is reported as having discussed relations between the BSP and the workers' class and asserted that "the party must regain its positions among the workers."

DUMA on 8 September on page 1 carries a 200-word report by Mariya Todorova entitled "Precongress Meeting of Aleksandur Lilov," which deals with Lilov's 7 September meeting with Pernik BSP organization members. As in Sofia, Lilov pointed out the "very difficult period" in which the country finds itself, and asserted that "nevertheless, there is no need to panic or dramatize the situation." The three-hour discussion that followed Lilov statement, Todorova notes, contained "critical remarks and proposals and 'uncomfortable' questions, which were clearly and precisely answered."

Sofia DUMA in Bulgarian on 9 September on page 1 carries a 200-word report by Mariya Delibaltova and Tsanko Raychev entitled "Aleksandur Lilov Meets Burgas Socialists," which deals with Lilov's 8 September meeting with representatives of the Burgas BSP organization. Lilov is reported as having told this meeting that the situation in the country was "tense and dynamic," and that the party must "quickly and efficiently" react to this situation. In this context he emphasized the need for a rapid change in the party in order to make it a "modern leftist party of democratic socialism," as well as "the need to restore the party's relations with the workers and with a part of the youth and the intelligentsia."

Striking Workers in Stara Zagora Issue Appeal

AU1009115790 Sofia BTA in English 1120 GMT 10 Sep 90

["The Most Expensive Strike"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 10 Sep (BTA)—If the national TV does not stop the information blackout about the longest and most expensive strike in this country we will have to stand before the TV screen and urge for openness, reads the address of the workers on strike from the plant for information carriers of the "Disc Memory Devices" State Company in the city of Stara Zagora

For 40 days now there have been 500 workers on strike daily. The strike is costing the state over 1 million dollars daily losses.

The strikers who in the meantime have proven the strike lawfulness are demanding the director general's resignation. This demand is backed by 1,195 workers out of a total of 2,113. In spite of the insistence of the syndicate leaderships for the director general release the Managing Council confirmed on September 7 his powers. The promised stance of the ministries and the government of which there are protocols have not been fulfilled yet, the address of the strikers reads.

Ambassador Naumov Delivers Environmental Message

AU1009194990 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] Stefan Naumov, our country's newly appointed ambassdor extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Romania, was received by President Ion Iliescu today. Along with his credentials, the ambassador presented a special message related to the ecological problems of the Ruse-Giurgiu area from Dr. Zhelyu Zhelev to President Iliescu.

Mr. Stefan Naumov also conveyed the Bulgarian president's wishes for health and success to President Ion Iliescu. Ion Iliescu requested that the ambassador convey his best wishes for health and success to Doctor Zhelyu Zhelev.

Mutual readiness for the further development of Bulgarian-Romanian relations in spheres of common interest was expressed at the meeting which proceeded in a constructive spirit.

Conditions Given for Opening Border With Poland

AU0509101590

[Editorial Report] Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech on 31 August on page 1 carries a 600-word Eva Prochazkova article entitled "Klaus Is Said To Be Holding the Curtain...." The article, that deals with the continuing restrictions on the free movement of people across the Czechoslovak-Polish border, is based on the author's interview with Frantisek Pavelka, deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak-Polish Commission for Economic Cooperation.

Pavelka is first asked to respond to the claim of the Polish daily RZECZPOSPOLITA that Finance Minister Vaclav Klaus is "one of the greatest opponents of the opening of borders." Pavelka "assures" Prochazkova that "Vaclav Klaus is well aware of the anachronistic and abnormal situation" at the border and that "he favors a free movement of people between Czechoslovakia and Poland just like everyone else." As chairman of the Czechoslovak-Polish Commission for Economic Cooperation, however, he is forced to respect the opinions of the Czechoslovak public and be guided by what is beneficial for Czechoslovakia.

Pavelka then explains the Czechoslovak side's conditions for the opening of the border. He says that the zloty must be depreciated against the koruna so that the exchange rate conforms with the law of supply and demand. The current exchange rate, fixed on the basis of a bilateral agreement, is 211 zlotys to 1 Czechoslovak koruna. In the Polish state bank, on the other hand, Poles pay 380 zlotys for one koruna and even private banks demand between 260 and 280 zlotys for one koruna. This shows, according to Pavelka, that the bilaterally agreed exchange rate does not conform to the law of supply and demand and that the koruna is undervalued. Pavelka says that if Czechoslovakia opened its borders without any prior agreement on exchange rates, Czechoslovak citizens would reproach their government for having done so. Another step which the Polish side should take to facilitate the opening of borders is, according to Pavelka, "compliance with customs regulations." As he points out, customs checks in Czechoslovakia-bound trains are virtually impossible to carry out because the Polish side allows the trains' overcrowding.

Border Problems Discussed

AU0509184490 Prague LIDOVE NOVINY in Czech 4 Sep 90 p 16

[Report on comment by Finance Minister Vaclav Klaus on the opening of the border with Poland; place and date not given: "It Can Only Be Resolved Jointly"]

[Text] We asked Vaclav Klaus, federal finance minister, for his view on the demands made by Polish-Czechoslovak Solidarity which were also aired on Sunday [2 September] by the participants in the joint demonstration at Pomezni Boudy in the Krkonose Mountains.

"Small cross-border contact along the Czechoslovak-Polish border is only one of the many problems which we have to resolve jointly with Poland," said Vaclav Klaus. "I would not recommend that we act on this matter on our own. One thing is conditioned by another in our mutual relations. We should consider them according to how they are interconnected. We will meet with J. Janowsky, Polish deputy prime minister, at Kolodeje Castle on 11 and 12 September where we will attempt to find solutions to the majority of problems in Czechoslovak-Polish relations."

Civic Forum, Polish Party Desire 'Collective Club'

AU0509104290 Prague LIDOVE NOVINY in Czech 1 Sep 90 p 16

[Unattributed CTK report: "They Are Seeking Partners"]

[Text] Representatives of ROAD (Citizens Movement—Democratic Action) from Poland and Civic Forum held a meeting at the Civic Forum Coordinating Center in Prague yesterday. They agreed that it would be convenient to establish a collective club or organization involving similar movements in Eastern and Central European countries, which could represent this type of political grouping in the European parliament. Such movements are finding it difficult to seek partners and to become involved in the structure of Europe's precisely defined political trends.

NATO's Woerner Arrives; Dienstbier Comments

LD0509211290 Prague CTK in English 1705 GMT 5 Sep 90

[Text] Prague, 5 Sep (CTK)—NATO Secretary General Manfred Woerner arrived on a two-day official visit to Czechoslovakia today.

He was met at Ruzyne Airport by deputy premier and foreign minister Jiri Dienstbier, his host during the visit.

It is Manfred Woerner's second visit to a Warsaw Pact country after the Soviet Union and his first to Czechoslovakia.

Foreign Minister Jiri Dienstbier told CTK that he and NATO Secretary General Manfred Woerner are to continue talks on the overall concept of the security systems.

"Iraq's invasion of Kuwait confirms that Europe can be endangered from elsewhere. Many complications are caused by other problems, for instance ecological. This will also be one of the subjects of the talks", Dienstbier said.

Dienstbier said that the talks will be continuation of his discussions started during his visit to the NATO Secretariat in March, when he was the second foreign minister

of a Warsaw Pact country to visit it after Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze.

Dienstbier Confers With British Ambassador

LD0509211990 Prague CTK in English 1846 GMT 5 Sep 90

[Text] Prague, 5 Sep (CTK)—British Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Peter Laurence O'Keefe met with Deputy Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs Jiri Dienstbier in Prague today. Topics covered included those connected with the future activity of the British Council in Prague and planned high level contacts between Czechoslovakia and Britain.

'Another' Cut in Soviet Oil Supplies Reported

AU0509142290 Bratislava NARODNA OBRODA in Slovak 31 Aug 90 pp 1, 2

[Alena Melicharkova report: "They Are Turning Off the Faucet; Another Oil 'Shock,' Not Just Because of the Hydrocracking Unit"]

[Text] Unpleasant news, unpleasant not only for the government but for the general public as well, was delivered by Jan Holcik, minister of industry of the Slovak Republic, at yesterday's government session.

The repair of one section of the high-pressure cooler of the hydrocracking unit [in the Slovnaft refinery in Bratislava] is in progress. It was determined, on the basis of the negative results of pressure tests carried out last week and of an inspection of the repair work done in other sections, that the cooler cannot be repaired on the site. Further repair jobs will therefore be performed by the supplier of this equipment, Ferox Decin, in its own workshops. This will probably take between six and eight weeks.

"The complications will be much greater than that, however," Minister Holcik told journalists. "On Tuesday [28 August] we received a report from the Chemapol joint-stock company that the Soviet Union is again unilaterally cutting its crude oil supplies for the September to December period, by an additional 400,000 tonnes. The supplies for the Slovnaft petrochemical complex are already only 46.5 percent of the originally contracted amount. This does not guarantee an even production flow and will influence the production of motor fuels, heating oil, asphalt, gasoline, and other petrochemical products," the Slovak minister of industry said.

It arose from his subsequent remarks that he will leave for Moscow on Monday [3 September], together with Deputy Premier Jozef Kucerak. In negotiations with the deputy premier of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, they will do their utmost to obtain crude oil deliveries at the level promised this July. They will depart for Moscow equipped with a whole range of barter trade offers.

Vladimir Meciar, premier of the Slovak Republic, also answered several questions. NARODNA OBRODA asked him to comment on the statement made by Vladimir Mikule, chairman of the Constitutional and Legal Affairs Committee of the CSFR Federal Assembly's Chamber of Nations, in LIDOVE NOVINY that the establishment of the Ministry of Foreign Relations of the Slovak Republic runs counter to the constitutional laws. According to Mikule, this issue would have to be taken up by the constitutional court, if it existed.

V. Meciar: "I do not subscribe to this view. Even the old Constitution enshrined the principle that the federation carries out what the republics delegate to it. The jurisdiction of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is clearly defined. What we have created is the Ministry of Foreign Relations. The sphere of competence vested in this ministry is at no variance whatsoever with the existence of the CSFR Ministry of Foreign Affairs."

He also said that in the Czech lands there are too many negative reactions as well as miscomprehension and distortion of what the Slovak Government proposes. In spite of that, even there groups of people who show understanding are gradually beginning to prevail. He underlined that everyone in his own republic is obliged to explain what is correct. "I pass over statements such as those in LIDOVE NOVINY with a smile. I feel sorry for those people but I cannot help them," Premier Meciar said in conclusion.

Status of Cuban Workers Discussed at Embassy

AU0509102990 Prague HOSPODARSKE NOVINY in Czech 31 Aug 90 p 8

["ci"-signed report in the "Domestic News" column: "Cubans Are Leaving"]

[Text] Recently, Petr Miller, minister of labor and social affairs of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, met with the representatives of the Cuban Embassy in Prague to discuss the questions raised by the termination of the employment of Cuban citizens in the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic as of 31 December 1990, and the problems connected with the transport of goods they purchased in Czechoslovakia and with their own travel when returning home. It was agreed at the meeting that the departure proceed according to the set principles.

According to the information released by the press department of the Federal Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, 116 skilled Cuban laborers employed by the national enterprise Avia Prague in the production of transmission gear boxes will remain in the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic after 31 December 1990; these workers will fulfill their obligation as stipulated in the inter-governmental agreement, which is still in effect, and in the appropriate contract.

A total of 5,100 Cubans were employed by Czechoslovak organizations as of 31 December 1989. Of this number,

approximately 2,100 had left for home by 20 August, and another 2,900 persons are expected to leave by the end of the year.

Calfa Discusses State Issues in Interview

LD0709210690 Prague Television Service in Czech 1750 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Interview with Federal Premier Marian Calfa by unidentified reporter in "first of regular Friday conversations"; place and date not given—live or recorded; Calfa replies in Slovak]

[Text] [Reporter] Mr. Prime Minister, there are, of course, many questions I would like to ask you, but there is one question which I cannot omit. A great deal of time has passed since the meeting in Trencianske Teplice, during which we heard extensive expositions on the talks held there, both from Prime Minister Meciar, and the Czech Prime Minister, Dr Pithart. It is undoubtedly your turn. What is your view of these issues?

[Calfa] It is true that both Mr. Meciar and Mr. Pithart explained in relatively great detail why the talks in Trencianske Teplice had been held—how those talks went, and what were their conclusions. I would not, therefore, want to touch on that part of the problem because in my view both prime ministers explained the matters accurately and sufficiently.

In this connection, a great many conjectures and constructions have emerged and a great many views have appeared in the press. It is necessary to proceed from one thing: All Slovak political parties and political movements went into the elections with programs which had a very strong nationalistic element, a very strong expression of the will of that nation to increase somewhat the nation's independence and sovereignty. The elections in Slovakia were won by Public Against Violence [VPN] and they, therefore, formed the government. Mr. Meciar stood as candidate for VPN. The government drew up a policy statement and submitted it to the Slovak National Council, which then gave its consent. It is, therefore, necessary to proceed from the premise that the course of action taken by the Slovak Government and the Slovak political representation is precisely in line with what VPN campaigned in the elections. It is, therefore, no surprise; it is merely the realization that has been made public and what our people were able to read about.

[Reporter] As to your view on the standpoint of the Czech representation, it appears as if it is in second place, so to speak.

[Calfa] Personally, I think that is only an illusion; it is impossible to proceed in matters concerning the existence of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, the existence of the Czech and Slovak Republic, in any other way but in a unified fashion. Well, if the Slovak representation presents its program, it may have presented it only a little later than the Czech representation, but it does not mean at all that the Czech representation is, so to speak, trailing behind. In the long run, we will discuss all these programs and, as always when we discuss something, someone has to voice his views first.

[Reporter] Both governments—Czech and Slovak—in fact, appear active at the moment, so that—to put it with a bit of venom—the least active of all at the moment is the federal government. I have a topical question: In Trencianske Teplice, 10 commissions have been set up and their work is being managed by the Czech and the Slovak Governments, as they had agreed between them. Is the role of representatives, experts or employees of the federal government in these commissions too passive?

[Calfa] This is several questions in one, and I have to answer one after the other slowly. The role of the federal government is simply different from that of the republican governments. The Czechoslovak Federation is built on the idea of sovereignty of republics. The expression of the wills of the republics, which stems from the sovereignty, gives rise to federal activity because the republics have a certain power and surrender it to the federation. What they do not hand over to the federation remains within the republics. This is how our federation was construed, this is also how the legal adjustment on the level of constitutional laws is construed. It is, therefore, understandable that the republics have to reveal their idea of the powers which they retain, of the powers which they intend to transfer to the federation in the future.

I would like to correct another idea, namely that the establishment of the working commissions, agreed at Trencianske Teplice, was not an agreement of two governments; it was an agreement of three governments. We accepted the view—and personally I think that we have done a good thing—that the coordinating bodies in these individual groups will be retained equally by the republics. This stems from the idea of the sovereignty that I mentioned—that is one thing—the second thing is that, after all, the point of departure was that the coordinating bodies are not to demand to deliver a basic ideological proposal. The coordinating bodies were understood in the organizational sense of the word—that is, there must be someone who will start organizing work, who will put together the group, who will call it forth, who will safeguard it technically, and who will simply safeguard that we may have at our disposal some suggestions for a certain sphere. These, of course, will be assessed on a tri-partite level. Representatives of the federal departments take part in all these commissions on the level of deputy ministers, as to the session of the working group and on the level of experts as to the work in the individual sub-groups which prepare these materials. I consider this process as basically natural, it is a process which was to be expected; it is a process which corresponds to what we all are striving for, for a new expression of our existence, a new expression of our reality. Because we are striving for it in all the other spheres, we, of course, also have to strive for it in the sphere of state and legal administration.

[Reporter] Allow me to ask one last question, perhaps. The public is often being calmed down—told that everything is going well in these matters, that we do not need to worry about anything and that there will sure be some agreements. Despite this, a part of the Czech and the Slovak public voice apprehensions as to the fate of the joint state, the federation. Do you feel the same thing at least in some aspects?

[Calfa] Naturally, I also have apprehensions, not so much about the fate of the federation, I do not think that the question is well formed. I worry and wish that we all might be able to find the strength, determination and—in the long run—sufficient knowledge so as to be able to find the optimal level, the lowest threshold of mutual cooperation of our two peoples; that we might be able to find exactly the place where the peoples or the republics realize that this is our joint affair, necessary for life in common and that is why they surrend it to the federal level; that they wish this be done by the federation because it is in their instrinsic interest that the federation may do it.

This, of course, is a considerable qualitative change in comparison with the present situation. If some people say that they have no apprehensions at all, they may not be telling the truth; if we are getting ready for large qualitative changes, we are always being signaled that we might truly master the qualitative change—to master it so that it might serve us and not harm us. In the long run, what we are trying to agree about together is not an agreement for officials, it is an agreement of some kind of representations—so to speak. It is not to be done because they wish so—for their benefit—it is, in the long run, a small arrangement of life for 15.5 million of our people, for it concerns them, first of all. That is a great sense of responsibility.

[Reporter] We shall turn to this many times in the future, no doubt. I would like to thank you, Mr. Premier, for today's interview and I hope our Friday talks will establish a good tradition.

Government Holds Economic Reform News Conference

LD0509195790

[Editorial Report] Prague Domestic Service in Czech at 1530 GMT on 5 September carries a one-and-one-half hour live relay of a government press conference on economic reforms at Prague Palace of Culture.

Government spokesman Zbynek Fiala opens the press conference by introducing Deputy Premier Vaclav Vales, Economy Minister Vladimir Dlouhy, Finance Minister Vaclav Klaus, Labor and Social Affairs Minister Petr Miller, and State Bank Chairman Josef Tosovsky. He invites Deputy Premier Vaclav Vales to make some opening remarks.

Vales notes that the scenario represents considerable progress on the blueprint drawn up by the previous government. The present scenario is not yet final because it has go through parliament and some parts still have to be submitted to the republican governments for discussion. The federal government is currently conferring with the republican governments on many issues such as oil supplies, the price of meat, and so forth. There will be no return to the command economy. Some of the laws must be adopted very quickly to create the conditions for reform, such as abolishing monopolies. He invites questions.

A HOSPODARSKE NOVINY journalist asks about the large privatization under which coupons will be issued. She points out that many fears will arise as a consequence of price liberalization, especially in foreign trade. Another journalist asks about the informal meeting recently at Hradecek where top officials conferred on the scenario.

Finance Minister Klaus replies that there is going to be small and large privatizations and outlines some of the known details about them. He knows that they will not succeed in abolishing the state monopoly on foreign trade by 1 January 1991, but foreign trade will be liberalized. Klaus stresses the immense importance of social consensus if reforms are to succeed.

A Bratislava journalist from ROLNICKE NOVINY asks Minister Klaus how long belts will have to be tightened and whether there will be actual poverty. He asks how the reforms will affect agriculture.

Klaus says we have been tightening our belts for the last 40 years and this is not his aim. He is trying to reform the economic system but it will take several years so the results will not be immediate. He does not see it in terms of belt-tightening. He cannot predict every single step that the reform will take. He refers to the GDR's experience. The main thing is to make a prompt start because there is no other way. They are carrying out the only possible reform.

Economy Minister Vladimir Dlouhy, who is responsible for agriculture, answers the question about reforms' effects on agriculture by saying that they respect the specific conditions of agriculture. Between 12 and 14 percent of the workforce is engaged in agriculture in the CSFR, whereas in other countries it is about five percent. So there will be an impact on agriculture. One of its aims is to eliminate some of the inefficiency in agriculture. Another journalist asks about the impact on the metallurgy sector. He thinks the reforms are rather vague and asks in particular what the tolerable levels of unemployment and inflation, for example, will be. A RUDE PRAVO correspondent asks about the convertibility of the koruna [kcs and wants an explanation of the phrase: a firm wage policy, which occurs in the document. Another journalist asks about the impact on culture and sports, and asks Labor and Social Affairs Minister Miller about progress in dealing with the social impact and whether the trade unions have been consulted.

An unidentified official answers that in the metallurgy sector they will be seeking to achieve the most efficient structure.

Labour and Social Affairs Minister Miller says that the employment bill has been thrown out by the republican governments, and notes progress on consultations with the unions on some of the associated legislation, such as that on collective agreements, and progress in the committee state in parliament. Changes in the Labor Code are also being consulted with the trade unions but there is disagreement on some of the provisions. Thus there is still much discussion to be done.

State Bank Chairman Tosovsky says that part of the aim of currency reforms is to reduce demand to alleviate inflationary pressures. There have been views that the korun should be revalued or not devalued, but any revaluation would create problems in the hard currency market. The rate must be a market rate. As for the firm wages policy, wages must be kept under control. There must be measures to counter black market money changing.

Klaus stresses that the reforms must be carried out very quickly. Klaus says the tolerable level of inflation and unemployment already exists but they are hidden and will simply be brought out into the open. They will not allow inflation to go through the roof simply to ensure zero unemployment.

An unidentified official says that trade talks are under way with various countries. It is better to have people unemployed and provide them with dole than to continue employing them to produce unsaleable goods. Enterprises must be able to sell their goods, not simply produce them, and every country in the world has this problem. Reforms by themselves will not provide customers. The government can create the conditions for business but cannot do business for the enterprises.

Economy Minister Dlouhy recalls a visit last week to the Ostrava coalfield where he outlined to miners how the state intends to support the mining sector.

A Bratislava journalist from the trade union paper PRACA asks whether there are opponents to price liberalization, and what about enterprises that are not profitable—will they simply be abandoned?

An unidentified official says that there must be support for ineffective enterprises for a certain time, but we are all going into reforms together and it is no longer sufficient to blame the legacy of previous governments for unprofitability. Any exceptional support measures must be limited.

State Bank Chairman Tosovsky reports that the koruna rate at today's foreign currency auction was Kcs 32.27 to the dollar. He points out other current economic indicators and says they are trying to ensure that foreign currency is not wasted. Some practices currently employed by foreign trade enterprises cannot continue. We want to stop the wasting of foreign currency.

Finance Minister Klaus says they do expect opposition to price liberalization and will be glad to address their concerns. Once this is done there will be less and less opposition. The tax system will also be reformed but this will take several years. Next year all economic subjects will be taxed on the same or a very similar basis. Tax reforms will also cover taxation of private businessmen. The basic intention is to provide the same opportunities for everyone.

A MLADA FRONTA correspondent says if the reforms fail inflation will go through the roof and this could lead to a price wage spiral. Is there any solution to this?

Klaus says that if wages spiral it will be a violation of the social consensus which he has already stressed is necessary, with some gaining at the expense of others in society. Unrealistic wage demands will scupper the reform. The increase in wages so far is not dramatic and the reforms do not seek to add to inflation. The restrictive policy so far is successful in comparison with the economic performance of some other countries. This is not a cause for complacency. Czechoslovakia is conferring with the IMF, the EC, and other international organizations on a stabilization fund and economic backing. Tosovsky gives some specific figures showing that CSFR's foreign currency debt has recently decreased to $7 billion. An unidentified speaker notes that caution is needed when handling the influx of foreign capital and a good policy for foreign investment and foreign loans is necessary.

Klaus does not agree with a journalist that interest in investing in the CSFR is waning. He notes that [French President] Mitterrand is about to visit and there are written enquiries and other contacts every day about business ventures. He is not pessimistic.

A SLOVENSKY DENIK correspondent wants to know why price liberalization has been given priority over tax reforms when they did it the other way round in Hungary. Another journalist asks about the state budget deficit.

Klaus recalls that the tax system reform will be effective from 1 January 1993 so they are not dragging their feet. Klaus does not know where the journalist who thinks the state budget was in deficit got her information from. It is in surplus. Perhaps she misinterpreted the statistics.

An unidentified official outlines details of the tax reform and how it will affect individuals.

Klaus stresses the fact that the reforms are complicated and a realistic interest rate for enterprises is necessary.

An unidentified journalist asks about the impact of reforms in Slovakia if it becomes independent.

Klaus says that at Stracar's funeral in Kosice last week everyone he spoke to asked the government not to allow the country to be divided, so he does not think it is a realistic question.

Fiala then closes the press conference.

Trade Unions Criticize Economic Reform Scenario

AU0509211490 Prague HOSPODARSKE NOVINY in Czech 4 Sep 90 p 8

[Unattributed CTK report: "The Trade Unionists Met"]

[Text] Prague—Yesterday, the Presidium of the Czech and Moravian Chamber of the Czechoslovak Confederation of Trade Unions commented on the economic reform scenario. It disagrees with the fact that no clear social program items have been adopted within the framework of the scenario, which must precede, according to the trade unions, all fundamental reform steps. Further, the Presidium of the Czech and Moravian Chamber approved a document on a new structure for trade union vacations. The new special purpose organization of the Czech and Moravian Chamber, which on 1 January 1991 replaces in the Czech Republic the former central administration of relaxation care, is named OREA. Although the institution is to be economically self-sufficient, the trade unions wish to preserve its recreational function.

Federal Government Approves Legislative Work Plan

LD0609224590 Prague CTK in English 2110 GMT 6 Sep 90

[Text] Prague 6 Sep (CTK)—Today's session of the Czechoslovak Government focused on a plan of its legislative work in the second half of 1990 and an internal plan of its measures aimed at ensuring the economic reform. The session was chaired by Czechoslovak Prime Minister Marian Calfa.

Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Vaclav Vales said that if the reform is to be launched by January 1, 1991 in the conditions defined by a set of new laws, it will be necessary to adopt 23 new legal norms which will have to be submitted to the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly (parliament) by October 25, 1990.

The plan of legislative work which was approved by the Czechoslovak Government, was described by Deputy Premier Pavel Rychetsky as the minimum plan on which the main attention of all the concerned, ranging from the government to the Federal Assembly, will focus. Various intensive forms of cooperation, such as experts groups of the Czechoslovak, Czech and Slovak governments and cooperation of parliamentary committees, will be used. They will also include a planned joint session of the three governments which should adopt a bill necessary for starting "small" privatization due to take place this month.

The Czechoslovak government today discussed a proposal to sign agreements on abolishing visas with Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Irish republic, Spain, Portugal, Greece and Malta. It unilaterally abolished visas with Monaco, San Marino and the Holy See. Another draft agreement with the Turkish and Cypriot governments frees holders of diplomatic, service and special passports from visa duties. Also decided was the establishment of Czechoslovakia's consulate general in Milan and Italy's consulate general in Bratislava.

The government consented to the approval of an intergovernmental Czechoslovak-Hungarian agreement on mutual employing of Czechoslovak and Hungarian citizens in border areas.

On September 25-27, a Czechoslovak delegation will leave for Washington to sign documents on Czechoslovakia's joining the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Financial Corporation, the International Association for the Development and the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency.

The government approved a skeleton agreement between the Czechoslovak and Soviet governments on transition towards new conditions of trade economic relations between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union signed on September 1, 1990. This agreement defines a model of Czechoslovak-Soviet economic relations in 1991 at three levels: union, republic and the level of direct trade contacts between the two countries' enterprises.

From January 1, 1991, all payments between the two partners will be accounted in freely convertible currencies with the use of market world prices.

The government discussed Czechoslovakia's cooperation with Poland, including problems concerning tourism, and consented to the signing of the convention on the rights of children and recommended to the parliament to ratify it. This document was approved by the U.N. General Assembly at its 44th session on November 20, 1989.

Miners Said Concerned Over Cuts, Unemployment

AU0509123390

[Editorial Report] Prague PRACE in Czech on 30 August carries two items reflecting current problems in the Czechoslovak mining industry. On pages 1 and 2, under the headline "Coal Yes, but at What Price?" it publishes a 350-word "ae"-signed report on Vladimir Dlouhy, federal minister of the economy, meeting miners in Orlova, explaining the government's position on the need for cuts in the mining industry, and discussing the miners' grievances. On page 3 it carries an 800-word statement by Stanislav Hosek, chairman of the Federal Trade Union of the Workers in Mining, Geology, and Oil Industry, published under the headline

"And the Government Buries Its Head in the Sand," in which he criticizes the government's policy on mining.

According to the report on the meeting between the minister and the miners, "approximately 600 miners were to change their place of work or leave for health reasons." The minister told the miners that the demand for coal is diminishing. "The state will support retreating from coal, greater utilization of gas, reasonable application of nuclear power, and a search for a substitute for the thermal power plants in northern Bohemia."

"A total of 12,500 miners are to leave the Ostrava-Karvina district, an additional 5,000 will leave if the bill on retirement at age 50 is passed; there would be a shortage of approximately 10,000 workers if mining is further reduced to 19 million tonnes." Nevertheless, the miners are concerned about unemployment, particularly at the news about possible purchases of cheaper coal from Poland, the report notes. Attempts by the Public Against Violence movement and Civic Forum to restructure the trade unions are, according to the report, extremely unpopular with the miners.

Dlouhy also comments on the subsidies, which will amount to 331 million korunas this year, but should be more "reasonable" in the future. He adds that "the reform must at the same time be economic and social."

In his statement Stanislav Hosek expresses the standpoint of the miners. He endorses the liberalization of prices, which are to be regulated by the market economy, and wonders why the prices of raw materials are not among the first to be liberalized. According to Hosek, "This year the government has not been able to make a single decision or set a clear strategy in the area of mining." He continues by saying that similar conduct by the government under the communist regime was an expression of political mistrust and the miners are still paying for it. The problem, according to Hosek, is that the present government wants to close mines because they are not profitable without any consideration of the fact that the profitability is the result of bureaucratically set prices and without any real knowledge of the future demand for coal. Furthermore, Hosek states, the government can import coal or press for consumption reductions, but if that is not sufficient, "let the market mechanism set the real price of coal and then we all will have to pay it." It is not acceptable, according to Hosek, that the profits of cheaper mining in northern Bohemia subsidize mining elsewhere. The profits should be applied to ecological programs.

Hosek claims that subsidies for coal mining in the advanced European countries represent more than 50 percent of the price. He maintains that "the former dictatorship of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee Presidium has now been replaced by the dictatorship of the Ministry of Finance, where the coal mining executives must come every month to sign for loans and salaries. Thus, this year we already have a debt of about one billion korunas." In addition, he says, about 13,000 of our fellow workers have to leave Ostrava-Karvina mines for health reasons, and because of the dearth of funds, the mines cannot finance any retraining program.

He closes his statement with the claim that the miners want only what justly belongs to them, and that they do not want to be manipulated by the government bureaucracy as they were for the past four decades.

CPCZ Cedes 'Parts' of Archives to State

AU0509140090 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Sep 90 p 2

[unattributed report in the "By Teletype, Mail, Telephone...." column]

[Text] Parts of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia [CPCZ] Central Committee archives have been handed over to the Central State Archives on the basis of a decision of the Executive Committee of the CPCZ Central Committee and an agreement with the Ministry of Interior of the Czech Republic. This was announced by CPCZ spokesman J. Hora.

CPCZ's Mohorita on Party Membership, Name

LD0509221790 Prague CTK in English 2036 GMT 5 Sep 90

[Text] Prague, 5 Sep (CTK)—First secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Vasil Mohorita said today that the party now has about 760,000 members, of 31 per cent are manual workers and 25 per cent belong to the intelligentsia. 6 per cent are under 30 years old.

At a press conference he spoke about the economic and social program of the party, which is being prepared according to the plan of the Czechoslovak Government. This program has not been approved yet: "We want to compile objective material, which will take a stand on the social and economic drafts put forward by the government", Mohorita said.

There are many discussions in the party if it should change its name or not. Vasil Mohorita wants to change the name, but only "after basic changes in the party have occurred".

New Name Considered

AU0509143990 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 Sep 90 pp 1, 2

[Vlastimil Bradac, Pavel Kryl, and Vaclav Pergl report: "L. Adamec Has Resigned"]

[Text] Celakovice (From our own correspondents)—At the very beginning of the sixth Communist Party of Czechoslovakia [KSCS] Central Committee session Ladislav Adamec asked to be released from his post as KSCS chairman for health reasons. This point was not on the agenda. As Mr. Adamec said, he is not leaving political life and would like to continue to contribute to the Communist Party's work as a KSCS deputy. Those

present appreciated L. Adamec's work in the party leadership and complied with his request.

Vasil Mohorita delivered a report on the preparations for the 18th congress and on the party's tasks during the pre-congress period. For example, he spoke critically about the legal measure adopted by the Federal Assembly Presidium for dealing with cadre issues, a measure which contains "a great deal of risk and many pitfalls." He voiced his regret that two KSCS deputies voted for this contentious measure. However, the Communist Party does not determine, and will not determine, how its deputies should act and vote. He surmised about whether the adoption of this legal measure runs counter to the endeavor to build a truly pluralist and democratic system. If one of the criteria of incompetence, for example, is a period of study in the USSR, then it may happen that our society could lose some of its nuclear physicists and technologists in general as well as its senior constitutional officials. The new organizers of purges should take a lesson from our party, which also assumed that eliminating political opponents in managerial spheres would be to its advantage. The opposite was true, said V. Mohorita.

In connection with the local elections, he called for cooperation with all those who have similar views to Communists on certain issues. He emphasized that the party cannot achieve any success if, for example, it does not cooperate closely with the trade union movement. It is necessary to immediately attempt to establish contacts with left-wing oriented people in places where no such contacts have been established.

Apropos the membership base, he stated that from November 1989 to the end of February this year approximately 600,000 members had left the party; a further 400,000 left before the end of June. The KSCS now has approximately 800,000 members. Of this number, 31 percent are workers and 25.5 percent are members of the intelligentsia. Roughly 6.3 percent of members are below the age of 30 and 58 percent fall into the 31 to 60-year-old age bracket. Approximately 36 percent of members are pensioners.

Until 1 January 1990 the party had at its disposal property worth 12 billion 350 million korunas. By 30 June property worth 6,622,000 korunas had been handed over. The return of property belonging to the state and the transfer of other KSCS property has compensated for the direct subsidies which had been given to the Communist Party from the federation's budget since 1969.

The first secretary criticized those districts where the party's property has been reduced only slightly. In some places it has been reduced by less than one third. In the West and Central Slovakia regions the party's property has even increased.

Two Associated Parties

A considerable part of both days of discussion was taken up by an exchange of views on the draft congress documents which are under preparation—Organizational Rules for the Federation of Communist Parties of the Czech and Slovak Federative Republic; a Policy Statement; the Socioeconomic Program; the Historical Roots of the Struggle for a New Left-Wing Party; the party's name; an Outline of the Report for the 18th KSCS Congress; Principles of Economic Management and Principles for the KSCS' Economic Provision; and suggestions for the local elections. Judging by the several dozen speeches that were made, all the documents are important and will ensure that the party finds its bearings in the new era and in the new social situation.

Whether a CSFR Federation of Democratic Socialists will be established and whether two associated parties—the Communist Party of Bohemia and Moravia—Party of Democratic Socialism and the Communist Party of Slovakia—Social Democratic Party—will be established within its framework will, obviously, be revealed in the next few months by the three preparatory congresses. Society is willing to accept only a completely different modern political party. An appeal for a "Marxist, united, and popular party" was only made once at the meeting, but practically no one listened to it. The issue of revealing the complete truth about 17 November was again raised in connection with the congress' report. Karel Urbanek, chairman of the Central Control and Audit Commission, made this suggestion. He also informed the meeting that he will fulfill the task which the extraordinary congress set him in this post and that afterwards he will no longer campaign.

An important element of the discussion—in which more than 60 of those present spoke—was a debate on what to do in order to win the people's trust. "Let us not reckon, for example, that when the workers find themselves in difficulties, they will be drawn to the Communist Party," was one of the statements made in the discussion.

All the documents under preparation will now be discussed in the primary organizations and clubs. Publishing some of them in the press will help in this.

The session approved a change in the date of the 18th KSCS Congress. It will now take place on 3 and 4 November 1990. A decision was made to release Ondrej Saling, a KSCS Central Committee secretary and Stanislav Drapal (Teplice) and Milan Machacek (Jihlava), KSCS Central Committee members, from their posts. This was done at their request. Drapal and Machacek will work in lower-level party organs.

Among other things, in its resolution the Central Committee entrusted the party leadership to V. Mohorita until the 18th congress. It set the KSCS Central Committee Executive Committee the task of promptly discussing with individual party organs the slow course of action being taken in dealing with the party's property-related issues.

New Accusations Against People's Party Officials

AU0509201090

[Editorial Report] Prague SVOBODNE SLOVO in Czech on 3 September on pages 1 and 2 carries a 350-word CTK-attributed report on an interview with Miroslav Stepan, former leading secretary of the Prague Communist Party of Czechoslovakia [CPCZ] City Committee, which Czechoslovak Television broadcast on 31 August. In the interview Stepan accused two high-level officials of the Czechoslovak People's Party [CSL]—Vera Bartoskova, who is now deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Josef Bartoncik, the CSL chairman—of having been secret police informers. Stepan recalls that two days after a meeting with the two officials, he found on his desk a report from the Interior Ministry containing an account of that meeting, including his own statements. "I gather that everyone knows that it was not I who informed the Interior Ministry," Stepan says.

Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech on 3 September on page 1 carries a 600-word statement by CSL Chairman Josef Bartoncik entitled "An Act of the Old and New Structures." Bartoncik denies that he maintained any contacts with Stepan after the latter joined the staff of the CPCZ organization in Prague. He stresses that Stepan was personally involved in the guidance of the "repressive bodies" and that "his attempt to create the impression that I had informed on him to these bodies must be regarded as an inept joke and an attempt to treat the public as an unthinking mass."

Bartoncik sees Stepan's statement as part of a broader campaign directed against himself. He points to the "rare symbiosis of the 'old' and 'new' structures" involved in this campaign, adding that there is nothing that could still surprise him and that he only wonders what sort of accusations against him will be raised next and by whom.

Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech on 4 September on page 4 carries a 1,000-word "bav"-signed commentary entitled "Will M. Stepan Be Pardoned?" The author criticizes Czechoslovak Television for having given so much space to Miroslav Stepan and implies that the airing of the interview was politically motivated. As the author observes, Stepan's statements had no informative value "apart from the evident and pitiful attempt at another discreditation of two leading CSL officials." He also points out that Stepan, who was sentenced to four years and is currently awaiting the appeal procedure, "is willing to do anything" to get his sentence reduced. The commentator wonders whether Stepan will now be pardoned, after this service to the "leading political movement" (Civic Forum).

New Leadership of 'European Movement' Elected

AU0509142490 Prague SVOBODNE SLOVO in Czech 31 Aug 90 p 4

[Unattributed CTK report: "European Movement in Czechoslovakia"]

[Excerpts] Prague— The first working meeting of the preparatory committee of the European Movement (EH) in Czechoslovakia [Evropske hnuti v Ceskoslovensku] started in the Valdstejn Palace in Prague yesterday. [passage omitted] Dr. M. Jirasek, former employee of the chancellery of E. Benes, president of the Czechoslovak Republic, was elected chairman of the EH Committee in the CSFR. Dr. J. Jecminek, chairman of the Green Party, is the committee's provisional secretary.

Socialist Party Plenum Appeals for Party Unity

AU0509102290

[Editorial Report] Prague SVOBODNE SLOVO in Czech on 31 August, pages 1 and 4, carries a 900-word "(sch)"-signed report on a session of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party [CSS] Central Committee, which was held in Prague on 30 August. On 1 September, page 1, SVOBODNE SLOVO carries a 150-word "(rs)"-signed report on the results of the CSS plenum.

According to the 31 August report, the CSS Central Committee session dealt with "current tasks in the party and the preparations for its extraordinary 25th congress." Speaking about the internal party "crisis," M. Adam, the CSS acting deputy chairman, "described the attempts to break up the party, which can be seen in some currents, as shortsighted, and called for the unity of all currents." He also expressed the hope that the planned reorganization of the party and the formation of a "land setup" [zemske usporadani] "can be conducive to unification."

The 1 September report states that "the CSS Central Committee decided to invite delegations of all party currents and women's and youth groups to joint round-table talks, which should be held on Monday, 3 September in the CSS Central Secretariat." The plenum also decided to call the last pre-congress CSS Central Committee session for 24 September.

Interior Ministry's 'Complicated Situation' Noted

AU0509200690 Prague LIDOVE NOVINY in Czech 4 Sep 90 p 1

[Jan Urban article: "A Fictitious Interpellation"]

[Text] On 6 September Jan Langos, federal interior minister, will appear before the Federal Assembly Defense and Security Committees and will deliver a report on the state's security situation. I believe that this will be the first—following the long period since November—honest illustration of the truly complicated situation within his supremely important ministry. I trust Jan Langos as a man who started from scratch on his predecessor's ineffectual work. He started alone with only a small group of trustworthy people and without reliable information and colleagues. Despite this, or for this very reason, I regard him as an authority and as a friend and, therefore, I would like to be a deputy and ask him the following questions:

Is it true that the Rapid Deployment Force has been exempted from the screenings? Is it true that the number of personnel in this unit has quintupled during the past few months?

Is it true that the overwhelming majority of new personnel are people who, on account of their activity in the former State Security, were not screened for service in the Office for the Protection of the Constitution and Democracy and that this particular unit has demanded for all its officers—including its clerks and janitors—the status of competitive athlete and a food allowance amounting to 1,500 korunas a month?

Is it true that, in comparison with other countries, the Rapid Deployment Force is considerably overstaffed, that it is establishing its own intelligence service and assuming the authority of other ministerial elements, and, thus, becoming practically uncontrollable by law? Is it true that the same thing is happening in the units responsible for protecting the president and constitutional officials?

Is it true that the unit which has become the successor to the celebrated Emergency Regiment has also increased its ranks and that a number of its former commanders—State Security officers—have remained in it and merely transferred to lower level duties?

Is it true that Interior Ministry troops are now being armed with combat technology? I would then only say to him that no one other than parliament can help him in his post-Sacher encirclement. I would say to him that such a concentration of armed forces uncontrolled by law and the public arouses the same fears as the suggestions to arm customs officers and to reintroduce border zones. It is essential that one of the deputies really asks these questions in parliament.

Slovak Premier Assesses Government Relations

AU0809161390

[Editorial Report] Prague LIDOVE NOVINY in Slovak on 3 September on page 4 carries a 3,500-word interview with Vladimir Meciar, premier of the Slovak Republic, by Ivan Hoffman entitled "I Do Not See It Any Other Way." The place and date of the interview are not given.

In his first question, Hoffman observes that Meciar is "one of those courageous politicians who reply offensively even to tricky questions" and asks the premier whether this is not "hazardous at this time of exacerbated passions." Meciar denies this. He says that even evasive answers can be distorted by ill-intentioned journalists. He prefers to be frank, which is less dangerous than keeping silent about sensitive issues for tactical reasons.

The interviewer then points out that when people in Slovakia are asked to name the premier, they name Meciar. People in Bohemia and Moravia, on the other hand, will name Calfa, the federal premier. This leads him to a question about relationship between the Slovak, Czech, and federal premiers.

Meciar replies that the relationship is "highly business-like. It is characterized by hard work, mutual respect, and tolerance—qualities which are common to all three of us." As regards Petr Pithart, the Czech premier, Meciar believes that no other Czech politician would be able to defend the interests of the Czech Republic as well as he does. Being a "realist," however, Pithart "does not defend institutionalism, but the interests of the nation at large. He is a politician who does not seek popularity, but work results. This may be why parts of the Czech public are having problems accepting him." Meciar stresses that he has great respect for Mr. Pithart, who is a "dignified, educated, erudite, and dedicated patriot and defender of Czech statehood." He makes no comment on federal Premier Calfa.

The next question concerns Meciar's proposal to transfer the powers of the federation to the governments of the republics. Hoffman wonders what the benefits of this step will be and asks whether it would not be better to decentralize completely, down to the level of individual communities or enterprises, instead of confining oneself to this "half-step."

In his reply, Meciar first reiterates his objections to the federation in its present shape, saying that the idea of the federation as conceived in 1968 has never been realized "as a consequence of the political deformations of the seventies." According to Meciar, "he who defends the 'federation' which we have inherited actually defends a system of deformed social relations." He goes on to explain that the economic reform can be carried out only if there is political stability and calm in the country, which will not be achieved until the national aspect and the division of the spheres of competence between federal and national bodies are solved. Without stability and a solution to Czech-Slovak relations, the country cannot reckon with great foreign assistance either, he says, and warns that "any delay in solving these issues would lead to a situation like the one we witness in the USSR or Yugoslavia." Meciar denies that the endeavor to reinforce the republics is motivated by a craving for power. He merely wants to eliminate the current "abnormal" and "absurd" system whereby some responsibilities (energy, transportation, communications) lie with the federation while others (environmental protection, housing, employment policy) lie with the republics. He also expresses his objection to the existing [federal] institutions, saying that "the assumption that one can build new relations in society with these old institutions is a cruel error." According to Meciar, this is illustrated by the failure of reform attempts in the USSR where the "old structures" have not been consistently destroyed and are therefore able to undermine the reform program.

Another question concerns the Slovak Government's decision to complete the Gabcikovo Dam on the Danube, despite environmentalists' objections and "a certain tension" between Czechoslovakia and Hungary over this issue. Hoffman asks whether this is not a political decision and whether "the price of this decision may not be too high."

Meciar replies: "I would not make Gabcikovo a political issue. Gabcikovo is a technical, ecological, and economic problem. If we are changing our stand on Gabcikovo today. it does not mean that we want to return to the original version. For example, the original blueprint reckoned with a flow rate of 50 cubic meters [per second] in the old river bed of the Danube while today we consider a flow rate of 1,000 cubic meters.... In view of the new variants, the ecologists' viewpoint, which was initially highly negative, and rightly so, no longer seems to be that indubitable. We have decided to take a step at the empirical level; the cost of completing the project is smaller than the losses from leaving it incomplete. To be able to operate Gabcikovo in the basic mode, we need to invest 6 billion korunas. The cost of maintenance until a decision is reached would be 3 billion korunas a year. The Hungarian side has been saying for one year that we would conduct talks about the project, but no meeting has taken place in this one year. This is also why it was impossible to set up an international commission. If the Hungarian side is unable to become clear about its position, it is its own problem. We do not intend to increase the extent of our own losses. Experts have presented me with calculations showing that the [completion of the] project would pay even if it were operated for only 10 days a year. It will allow Slovakia, which is severely short of energy, to carry out more radical changes toward an ecologically more acceptable regime in [the coal-fired power station at] Novaky and [the nuclear power station at] Jaslovske Bohunice. Should practice show that the operation of the hydropower project has harmful consequences, we will close it down. Given the lack of unity among scientists—none of them has said that the harmful consequences are bound to occur, they only said that they "may occur," while some say that they will not occur or that they will not occur provided some partial measures are taken—we have opted for a course of action at the level of today's state of knowledge."

Another question concerns the Slovak premier's assessment of the current Slovak coalition Government. Hoffman observes that—as a result of the habit, cultivated over the past decades, to look for an enemy—individual politicians, parties, and political movements have little trust in one another and suspect each other of ill intentions. Hoffman asks Meciar how this "unfavorable atmosphere" affects the work of the government and what the prospects of the coalition government are.

Meciar replies that the policy practiced for the past 42 years bred in people "toadyism, falseness, delation, intolerance, and suspicion, which cannot be eliminated overnight. It needs to be realized that we are the first ever coalition government in Slovakia and that we seek our shape. I personally have no problems with the fact that it is a coalition government. I alerted all ministers to the fact that I only know [them as] members of the government and that I do not know [them as] party representatives. I try to treat all of them equally, i.e. in the same demanding fashion. As far as the duration of the coalition is concerned, my worry is not that teamwork in the government will not be preserved. That is the duty of the premier and I will live up to it. Political interests can, however, split outside the government. The duration of the coalition is conditional on the ability of the government and the coalition parties to implement the government program. If one of them stops implementing this program, it ceases to be a member of the coalition. We are having problems with that right now. We are holding very sincere and frank discussions on how to establish a mechanism of cooperation between the Democratic Party, the Christian Democratic Movement, and the Public Against Violence movement [the three coalition partners] also outside the government." Meciar adds that the aim of these talks is not to achieve unity but to agree on a "minimal program" acceptable to everyone. He believes that the Slovak Government program represents such a program, on which all people in Slovakia regardless of nationality and religious and political beliefs can agree.

Asked what society can expect of the government, Meciar says that, in view of the unfavorable starting position and because the government has fewer means at its disposal than the previous governments, "our success will be if the situation does not get worse." The government will start tackling a large number of problems but, because of its limited two-year term of office, it will be able to solve only a few of them. Essentially, it can only create conditions for an improvement later on.

In his concluding question, Hoffman asks whether Meciar believes that Slovakia will benefit from the transfer of powers and from having to rely on resources generated in Slovakia. Meciar replies that from 1 January 1991, the two republics will live by their own means. The benefit of this new system will be that it will put an end to the arguments about who pays for whom and that "administrative redistribution processes" will be replaced by normal economic interaction between the republics. Meciar argues that the previous system led to the "alienation and isolation" of the Czechs and Slovaks and that the new system will be "more functional" because cooperation will be based on mutual natural interest. Although "initially the Czech Republic will probably develop at a faster rate" than Slovakia, Meciar is optimistic that the Slovaks will overcome their "handicaps" and will benefit from the new system in the long run. He concludes his reply by saying that the new concept allows Czechs and Slovaks to tackle their problems with full competence, which is a guarantee of the unity of their common state.

Meciar Upholds Demand for Governmental Changes

AU0509142990 Bratislava NARODNA OBRODA in Slovak 3 Sep 90 p 1

[Alena Melicharkova article: "The 100 Days Are Not Over; Will There Be Changes in V. Meciar's Coalition Government?"]

[Excerpts] Despite the 100 days of indulgence and understanding for which the government asked, more or less, when it assumed its duties (and which are customary in established democracies), already last week Premier Meciar himself expressed dissatisfaction with the work of some members of his cabinet. [passage omitted]

Whom did Premier Meciar have in mind when he spoke about his dissatisfaction?

When he asked him, he replied that he had communicated his proposals to the coalition partners. They have not accepted them so far and he must therefore wait to see what they will agree on. They assume, perhaps, that only a few weeks are left before the 100 days are over and that the ministers in question can still save what can be saved. Yet ministers (minister means helper or servant in Latin) should be concerned about serving the people and the republic in a truly dedicated fashion and not about saving their jobs. It seems that the coalition parties from which the government sprang up are forgetting this.

Slovak Official Critical of Local Nationalism

AU0509101490

[Editorial Report] Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech on 30 August, page 3, under the headline "Mutual Understanding Is Needed," publishes an 800-word interview with Frantisek Miklosko, chairman of the Slovak National Council, by MLADA FRONTA correspondents Ondrej Neff and Forcefam White. The interview took place in Ruzomberok during the Andrej Hlinka commemorative festivities on 26 August 1990. According to Miklosko, some expressions of nationalism are a natural byproduct of democracy, and because the celebration turned into a nationalist demonstration only after he answered all questions, he could and did use the peaceful revelry to illustrate how insignificant these chauvinist extremes are. Moreover, he said, there are many similar problems, such as the conflicts between the Greek Catholics and the Orthodox Church, which were not dealt with by the former government, and which must be dealt with now. He added that he does not believe that this nationalism will grow. According to him, the Slovaks take offense easily, and insensitive articles in the Czech press and analogous irritants do not help. Hence, he said, Prague is also responsible for what happens. He gave an example about himself. Having misjudged the feelings of his Slovak fellow citizens, he once suggested that the law on Slovak as an official language could be postponed; as a result, some hecklers yelled at him that he was a Hungarian, even during his speech presented prior to the interview. Moreover, Miklosko said that he is aware of attacks in the Slovak press on Czechs, and he would understand if Czechs reacted as sensitively as the Slovaks do. The problem of nationalism, according to Miklosko, has not been solved in the USSR, Hungary, or Slovakia, but, if the problem is dealt with carefully and sensitively, the ultimate end will be a general unity.

Conflict Between KDH Leadership, KDH Daily

AU0509210490 Bratislava VEREJNOST in Slovak 1 Sep 90 p 2

["Statement by the Editorial Staff of SLOVENSKY DENNIK"; date not given]

[Text] Late yesterday afternoon, colleagues from the editorial office of SLOVENSKY DENNIK [daily of the Christian Democratic Movement—KDH] delivered to us the following statement from their editorial staff:

Engineer Ladislav Szalay, who headed the editorial office of SLOVENSKY DENNIK since the paper's founding, was removed from the post of editor in chief as of 1 September 1990. In connection with this unwarranted and unfounded action, the editorial staff of SLOVENSKY DENNIK has adopted the following standpoint:

"The editorial staff of SLOVENSKY DENNIK takes a firm stand against the removal of Engineer L. Szalay, the editor in chief, from his post. We confirm with our signatures that Engineer Szalay enjoys our full confidence."

This standpoint, dated 29 August 1990, was signed by 33 of the 40 staff members present. The same day it was submitted to the Political Committee of the Christian Democratic Movement. Because the original decision, which we consider undemocratic and immoral, has not changed, the editorial staff has set up a strike committee and called a strike alert as of 1 September 1990.

The Strike Committee

Moravian Nationalists Favor Tripartite Federation

AU0509191890 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 Sep 90 p 4

[Unattributed CTK report: "A Moravian Nation Even Before the Elections?"]

[Text] Bratislava—A meeting involving Moravian and Slovak political parties and movements took place in Bratislava on Saturday [1 September] on the initiative of representatives of the Moravian endeavors for autonomy. Against all expectations, representatives of the Slovak National Party, the Public Against Violence movement, and the Christian Democratic Union did not participate.

Boleslav Barta, chairman of the Movement for Self-Governing Democracy—Society for Moravia and Silesia, characterized the meeting as the first step toward breaking through the information barrier between Moravia and Slovakia. He criticized Pragocentrism, which he defined as the radiation of state authority power tendencies concentrated in one place. He expressed his understanding for the Slovak nation's endeavor to acquire its national sovereignty, identity, and self-awareness, but he also voiced his support for maintaining a joint state based on the principle of equality. He also referred to the attempts being made to eliminate Moravian identity and expressed his support for Moravian autonomy and—indirectly—for a tripartite federation. In this connection he said: "If people in Prague insist upon a federation according to nationalist principles, there will be a Moravian nation here even

before the elections." Josef Pecl, a representative of the incipient Moravian National Party, also made similar remarks.

Electoral System for Communal Elections Explained

AU0509100890 Prague HOSPODARSKE NOVINY in Czech 31 Aug 90 p 1

[Interview with Josef Jezek, deputy to the Czech National Council, by unidentified CTK reporter(s); place and date not given: "How Shall We Vote?"; first paragraph is CTK introduction]

[Text] Yesterday's debates in the building of the Czech National Council [CNR] concerned the government-sponsored draft laws on communities, Prague, and elections. The last bill was on the agenda of the CNR Constitutional and Legal Affairs Committee. The session of this committee was attended also by Josef Jezek, member of the CNR Committee for Territorial Administration and Nationalities. Last Sunday [26 August] Josef Jezek participated in the formulation of the working draft of the law on elections on the basis of comments raised in individual committees.

[Jezek] The law concerns elections to representative bodies in communities, the municipal districts of large cities, or parts of cities. It does not, however, concern elections to representative bodies on the district level, for example, which are not to be elected directly. In Prague, one will elect representative bodies for individual municipal districts. Apart from that, one will also elect local representative bodies in those communities [within the boundaries of Prague] which had, or still have, local national committees. During the roundtable talks in winter, the decisive political forces decided that the communal elections would be held on 23 and 24 November. We now propose that the elections be held on one day only—Saturday, 24 November. For the elections to be called 80 days before they are held, the CNR Presidium must call them by 5 September.

The discussions on the law have shown that the division of communities into polling districts would have to be carried out by the present national committee councils within five days after the elections are called, which is an almost insolvable problem. It is, therefore, reasonable to look for an electoral system which would make it possible not to divide communities into polling districts, while making sure that the elections are maximally democratic. This was the point of departure for the working group of deputies and legal experts [which drafted the law], and it furnished the electoral law only with what organically belongs to it, more or less. This means that every voter has as many votes as there are members of the representative body to be elected. In view of the expected difficulties with the processing of the returns, we arrived at the conclusion that whenever more than 30 members of the communal or city representative body are to be elected, the community or city must be subdivided into constituencies with a minimum of 10 and a maximum of 20 members of the representative body.

[CTK] What will the lists of candidates look like?

[Jezek] First of all, I would like to explain the term electoral party [volebni strana] which we have had to introduce in the law. An electoral party is the list of candidates of a political party, movement, any coalition, or any association of independent candidates. The lists of candidates in question are so-called free lists—i.e., they need not contain the full number of mandates. If, for example, 15 members of a communal representative body are to be elected, a party may field only 10 candidates. Independent candidates should also have the opportunity to contest the elections completely on their own. We propose that the lists of candidates be submitted to the registrars of the local electoral commissions by 24 September. I believe that an electoral system based on lists of candidates makes it possible to form groups of candidates with a joint program. I see therein also the greatest advantage of this electoral system.

[CTK] How should we vote?

[Jezek] Everyone will have the opportunity to choose from the lists of candidates the required number of members of the representative body, regardless of on which list of candidates they appear. The voter can also make a mark on one electoral party and thereby, in fact, give his vote to all candidates listed on a list of candidates. If he decides to give his vote also to some candidates from other lists, these votes for other parties will be deducted from the sum total of his votes for the one electoral party. A vote will be valid if the voter does not exceed the pertinent number of votes. He may vote for fewer candidates [than the number of members of the representative body] but must not vote for more candidates.

[CTK] How will the elections be safeguarded in financial terms?

[Jezek] The communal elections ought to be financed by the state. The state should finance the activity of local and city electoral commissions because these will be quite exceptional communal elections, connected with the process of renewing the autonomy of communities.

New Social Security Administration in Bohemia

AU0509145890 Prague HOSPODARSKE NOVINY in Czech 31 Aug 90 p 8

[Unattributed CTK report in the "domestic news" column: "New Institutions: Social"]

[Text] As of 1 September, the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs of the Czech Republic will establish a Czech Social Security Administration [Ceska Sprava Socialniho Zabezpeceni] and District Social Security Administrations [Okresni Spravy Socialniho Zabezpeceni] (OSSZ). They will deal with the matters of

retirement benefits, health insurance, widow and maternity allowance, maintenance payments, soldiers' permanent residence allowance, and the 140-koruna foodstuffs compensation for those not receiving it from their employers.

The Czech Administration will be formed by joining the republican health insurance executive bodies, appropriate sections of the Regional National Committees, and of the Old Age Security Office. It will employ the entire staff of these institutions. The seat of the new administration will be in the Old Age Security Office building in Prague, but it will also have branch offices. The District Administrations will be located at either the District National Committees or in the trade union premises. A single administration with district jurisdiction will be established in Prague.

The organizations will still grant and pay the health insurance benefits, and keep the records necessary for social security and provide the administrative services needed for this purpose. They are responsible for these tasks to the appropriate social security bodies. The same rules apply to the private companies as those which apply to enterprises and companies if they employ more than 20 workers. If they have fewer employees, the District Administrations take care of the health insurance.

GERMAN UNIFICATION

Notice to Readers: *In order to provide information concerning German unification in one location for the benefit of our readers, material on that topic from the FRG, GDR, and other media is now being published in the German Unification Attachment to the West Europe DAILY REPORT.*

Spying on FRG Allegedly Continued Until May

AU1009142690 Hamburg BILD AM SONNTAG in German 9 Sep 90 p 3

[F. Weckbach-Mara report: "GDR Had Spies Until 23 May"]

[Excerpts] There is another scandal surrounding GDR Defense Minister Rainer Eppelmann. According to the latest findings by FRG Prosecutor General von Stahl, he had the military intelligence service of the National People's Army, which is subordinate to him, spy in the FRG as late as May of this year.

As late as 23 May—nine weeks after he assumed office—the last radio contact of his intelligence service issued the call to cease espionage activities. According to findings by the prosecutor's office, until that day Hamburg Parliament Deputy Gerd Loeffler (Christian Democratic Union), for instance, received espionage orders by the GDR's military intelligence service and "duly" executed them.

This piece of news was a bombshell in Bonn because, in contrast to it, Bonn's intelligence services had removed all agents from GDR territory at the beginning of March—that is, before the first free elections in the GDR. [passage omitted]

Eppelmann himself expressed surprise. The minister told BILD AM SONNTAG: "Lieutenant General Krause, who is responsible for this matter, told me that Loeffler was dismissed in February, because on 31 March 1990 the entire reconnaissance department was dissolved. I also told this to my counterpart Stoltenberg."

The Bundestag plans to discuss the intelligence service scandal this week. Hans Gottfried Bernrath (Social Democratic Party of Germany), chairman of the Internal Affairs Committee, announced to BILD AM SONNTAG: "At the next session of the Bundestag Internal Affairs Committee, we will call for information about where the files of the GDR's military intelligence service are and what is happening to them."

Walter Kolbow (Social Democratic Party of Germany), deputy chairman of the Defense Committee, announced: "We, too, will deal with the GDR's military intelligence service on Wednesday [12 September]."

Stasi Agent Said Involved in 'La Belle' Attack

AU1009145290 Hamburg DIE WELT in German 10 Sep 90 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Stasi Agent Involved in Attack on 'La Belle'"]

[Text] Berlin—According to information obtained by DIE WELT, the former GDR Ministry of State Security (MfS) was directly involved through an agent in the bomb attack on the "La Belle" discotheque in West Berlin on 5 April 1986. The agent, an Arab, was registered by the MfS with the cover name "Alba." He has been in prison in West Berlin for about a week. So far, the German security authorities had only assumed that the MfS had known about the preparation of the crime by the Libyan People's Bureau in East Berlin as a result of its own reconnaissance and tolerated it because of the top-level order from Honecker and Mielke.

The attack on "La Belle" killed three people and injured more than 200, some of them seriously. According to information obtained by DIE WELT, agent "Alba" was involved from the very start. He briefed the MfS continuously about the state of the preparations for the crime and was also directly involved in the attack in West Berlin. "Alba" was controlled by MfS Lieutenant Colonels Bobzin and Stuckli. The MfS gave the agent a free hand regarding the attack on "La Belle."

Obviously, there are efforts within the West Berlin judiciary to offer "Alba" the regulation on turning state's evidence, which would reduce his penalty, in order to get further information. However, experts speak of "accidents" in connection with the "La Belle" investigations by the Berlin police. Since January 1990 the police have had specific information concerning suspects and their links with official Libyan bodies. During the final stage of the investigations four suspects were under the "control" of the criminal police, but in the end only one could be arrested. The other three disappeared. In the Bonn Interior Ministry people are shaking their heads about this. On the other hand, the FRG Interior Ministry observes with utmost suspicion the reticence of the current GDR Interior Ministry concerning the release of State Security files, even where they involve elementary security needs. A high-ranking official in Bonn stated that one does not know "how one stands" with GDR Interior Minister Diestel. It is striking that he has taken former State Security Service [Stasi] employees into his surroundings and stresses on every occasion that the MfS was actually not so bad.

According to information obtained by DIE WELT, Honecker and Mielke were informed early—at the latest by an extensive MfS report of 24 March 1986—about the planned crime involving "La Belle." Individual attempts by the MfS to prevent this attack because the risk of the GDR's involvement was considered too high and because one wanted to restrict the unhindered activities of the Libyans were stopped on top-level orders from the Socialist Unity Party of Germany. This line did not

change even when the U.S. ambassador intervened. Instead, Honecker and Mielke ordered the MfS to do everything possible to cover up the fact that Libya had committed the crime. This took place at a time when Honecker expressed his "sympathy" to the relatives of the "La Belle" victims.

Stasi Observers Reportedly in Berlin Police

AU1009105490 East Berlin DER MORGEN in German 5 Sep 90 p 10

[Christian Muenter report: "80 Stasi Observers Taken Into Berlin People's Police"]

[Text] East Berlin's internal administration has obtained information that on 1 July 1990 exactly 80 employees of the Ministry for State Security (MfS), so-called observers who were formerly employed to investigate citizens, were taken into the Berlin's People's Police, where today they are again working in their old sectors. This was stated by Peter Haupt (Social Democratic Party), deputy city councillor for internal affairs, in an interview with DER MORGEN. In all, more than 500 State Security Service [Stasi] employees have been taken into the People's Police.

In contrast, Werner Twarog, the interior minister's press spokesman, claimed in a letter to our newspaper that during the first half of 1990 only 85 criminal investigators from the Central Office of Criminal Investigations of the Interior Ministry had been reassigned to East Berlin's Police Presidium. In the past they worked on the "discovery of latent crime" and on "prevention."

Haupt, on the other hand, stressed that the 80 reassigned observers worked for the Stasi in any event: either as employees of the former Central Observation Unity of the MfS or as employees of the former KI Department, which also worked exclusively for the Stasi and which today is called KIII.

The MfS Observation Unit spied on citizens using intelligence service methods, with all technical means such as bugging, photography, and surveillance films. When the Stasi was dissolved this unit was "parked" at the Interior Ministry's Central Office of Criminal Investigations. Haupt: There are indications that many employees of this unit were assigned to the Berlin People's Police.

Or, according to Haupt, they are Stasi observers from the old KI Department in the Central Office of Criminal Investigation. This department existed in every police office, down to the smallest ones. Hermetically isolated from the rest of the police's work, KI collected for the MfS information about "developments hostile to the state" among the population and in police service. Here, too, observers worked with bugging and covert photography.

When there were any police proceedings that involved prominent figures of the SED [Socialist Unity Party of Germany] state, KI was authorized to remove the files and suppress them.

The deputy city councillor for internal affairs considers it "an impudence" when the interior minister's press spokesman speaks of "discovering latent crime" and "prevention" in connection with spying on dissidents. Twarog uses the terms "obviously still in the spirit of the SED regime." Haupt does "not understand why Diestel continues to support these people." Haupt does not want to have such intelligence-service-trained observers in Berlin's police force. In addition, a democratic police force certainly does not need such a high number of observers.

Haupt notes with concern that it is not only in this case that the interior minister is trying to push a number of centrally administered special units into the Berlin police force before 3 October. A letter from the city councillor for internal affairs to the interior minister in which he called for a discussion of personnel decisions already at the end of July was unsuccessful.

Haupt points out that he has surveys of more than 500 persons from various ranks who have been transferred from the sphere of the Stasi to Berlin's People's Police since March. Haupt thinks that the subject of using them in police service, which is sensitive as regards citizens' basic rights, is "extremely critical."

Stasi Reportedly Advised Ethiopian Secret Service

AU1009143090 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 8-9 Sep 90 p 6

[Unattributed EPD report: "Stasi Allegedly Advised Ethiopian Intelligence Service"]

[Text] Geneva—According to representatives of the Ethiopian resistance, more than 1 million people were killed by the intelligence service in Ethiopia from 1975 to 1989. The members of resistance groups want the United Nations to conduct an international investigation of the atrocities committed in Ethiopia. For this purpose, they urgently need the files of the GDR State Security Service [Stasi], which advised and controlled the security apparatus of the East African state during these years.

These files must not disappear in any case, the Ethiopian civil rights activists say. They fear that incriminating material has already been handed over by the State Security Service to the KGB "for safekeeping." Because of the topical danger of a cover-up, the German criminal investigation authorities should act quickly, they say.

'Deal' To Naturalize 10,000 Hong Kong Chinese

AU1109071390 Hamburg BILD AM SONNTAG in German 9 Sep 90 pp 1-2

[Unattributed report: "Chinese Deal: Who Has His Fingers in the Till?"]

[Text] Is it incredible naivete? Appalling carelessness? Or is there more to it? A few weeks before its dissolution, the GDR Government has become involved in a dubious deal: The issue is the naturalization of 10,000 Chinese, the dubious bartering of money for passports. BILD AM SONNTAG has all the contracts. Read the entire background!

The gentlemen who met for dinner in Madrid on a beautiful spring day are well known for their business acumen: On the one side Senor Arturo Seligrat Delgado, ex-mayor and honorary citizen of the Spanish town of Burgos, millionaire and financial broker with private and business residences in Madrid and Hong Kong; on the other side, Joseph A. Stoppel, economic and enterprise adviser from Munich. How could one make a good deal with the GDR after the fall of the Wall, the gentlemen pondered over dinner.

The answer was found quickly. Senor Seligrat knew of the misery of thousands of Chinese who are afraid of losing all their property when Beijing takes over Hong Kong in 1997. Stoppel knew the serious financial problems of the ruined GDR. Why not bring the two together? Why not arrange something which other countries have already done: here money—there new citizenship; 1.5 million Deutsche mark [DM] for a new passport—a wealthy Chinese really should be prepared to pay that.

Stoppel also knew how things could be arranged: Together with a Munich lawyer, he visited Dr. Paul-Willy Heilmann, first deputy of the government representative of the Chemnitz Bezirk administration, at an early opportunity and presented an overwhelming offer: DM15 billion for the devastated GDR economy! DM15 billion—this would be something! Heilmann was impressed. Klaus Reichenbach, minister in the premier's office, and Interior Minister Peter-Michael Diestel, whom he immediately contacted, were also impressed. A deal which was full of snares for the GDR Government was arranged:

Diplomat: The Man Is Honest

After Dr. Harry Spindler, GDR ambassador to Spain, had on 13 August confirmed the "honesty" of Seligrat to Dr. Werner Fleck, head of Department Two in the GDR Foreign Ministry, Heilmann and Rudhard Riedel, senior employee in the premier's office, prepared a draft for the Council of Ministers' decision. Appended was a list of names of 52 Hong Kong Chinese who are allegedly prepared to give the GDR a total of DM15 billion of investment loans with a duration of 25 years.

DM15 billion for only 52 Chinese. This could be sold to the GDR citizens, who are worried about their jobs. In view of the large sum involved, one probably forgot or tried to forget the fact that in a letter of 5 July Senor Seligrat had already assumed that "in the end 5,000 to 10,000 Hong Kong citizens" would be involved. Only two days later, on 15 August, the De Maiziere cabinet decided to naturalize the 52 Chinese "for humanitarian reasons." On 21 August GDR State Secretary Peter Mueller of the Interior Ministry authorized Riedel and Heilmann "to tell the representatives of the Hong Kong citizens about the decision of the GDR Government and to hold the talks to implement the naturalization."

Therefore, on 23 August Riedel and Heilmann concluded a six-page contract with Stoppel and Seligrat in Bayreuth. Only there does the entire scope of the activities become clear: Item three says: "Starting with a group of 52 persons, GDR citizenship will given to up to 10,000 (in words: ten thousand) Hong Kong citizens."

Did Bonn Not Have Any Reservations?

A total of 10,000 Chinese, who, as a result of their naturalization as GDR citizens, would automatically be FRG citizens as of 3 October—with all of the rights, and in the EC too! Therefore, there is also item six of the contract, in which the GDR Government representatives give assurances "that the naturalization of Hong Kong citizens has already been discussed with the FRG Government (Interior Ministry); no objections were raised during the talks."

By the way, this contract makes no mention of the DM15 billion at all. The fact that the "long-term investments" are in reality simply head money is shown by a "declaration of intent" which Heilmann and Stoppel signed separately on 23 August.

According to this, every Chinese has to put his money into a "big Hong Kong bank." This bank is then supposed to give the Schweizer Grossbank of a certain Europa AG an irrevocable promise of payment: DM1.5 million for each certified naturalization document that is presented. Via a branch office in Chemnitz, this Europa AG is then supposed to administer the money that is received and to invest it "profitably" in the GDR. It was also set down who decides how the money is to be used: the GDR representatives, the Hong Kong citizens—and the West German advisers....

If it works, it will be a deal involving millions for Messrs. Seligrat and Stoppel. And also for the helpers in the GDR? The man from Munich expects DM20,000 per passport in fees—which adds up to DM200 million for 10,000 Chinese. And if it does not work, the GDR Government will face claims for the same amount. Juridical safeguards are included in the six-page contract of Bayreuth under item 2: The GDR's approval of the naturalization of 15 August is "an essential part of this agreement"....

Government Denies Plans

AU1109072190 Hamburg DIE WELT in German 10 Sep 90 p 1

["fm"-signed report: "GDR Does Not Plan To Accept 10,000 Chinese"]

[Text] East Berlin—According to GDR Government spokesman Gehler, the GDR does not plan to naturalize far more than 52 Hong Kong Chinese in return for investments. With this statement the East Berlin government was reacting to a report by BILD AM SONNTAG. The newspaper wrote that East Berlin has committed itself to naturalizing up to 10,000 Chinese from the British crown colony. For each Hong Kong citizen who is to be naturalized "head money" of 1.5 million Deutsche mark has been agreed on. Gehler says he does not know about a cabinet decision that goes beyond the already known naturalization of 52 Hong Kong Chinese. However, he has learned that there is "more interest." Hong Kong business circles, on the other hand, doubt the planned naturalization of the 52 Chinese. There it is considered possible that East Berlin has been cheated by crooks, because Hong Kong industrialists already have second passports of other countries and do not have to depend on GDR citzenship.

Interior Minister Reports Sharp Rise in Crime

AU1009110790 East Berlin NEUE ZEIT in German 5 Sep 90 p 2

["R.O."-signed report: "GDR Crime Rate Rising"]

[Excerpts] East Berlin—Yesterday the "White Ring" charitable organization reported the expansion of its network to aid and support victims of crime in the future laender on GDR territory. [passage omitted]

Interior Minister Peter-Michael Diestel reported on the alarming increase in the crime rate in the GDR during the first half of 1990 compared with last year. Threats of violence rose by 100 percent, serious crimes such as robbery and murder by 102.7 percent, bank robberies are becoming more frequent, and the number of brutal sex crimes is constantly on the increase. Since 1 July 1990 more than 1,000 drug-related crimes have been reported. [passage omitted]

USSR Food Parcel Agreement 'Worth Billions'

LD1009170290 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1408 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—A food parcel worth billions at world market prices has been agreed upon by the GDR Government with the Soviet Union. In this way attempts are being made to drastically reduce surpluses and achieve normalization of the agricultural market. At a press conference in Berlin today, federal Agriculture Minister Ignaz Kiechle announced that sums of about 1.5 billion Deutsche mark [DM] will be added to the DM1 billion for farmers' market regulation. Specifically this includes 255,000 tonnes of meat, 60,000 tonnes of butter, the same amount of wheat flour, as well as milk powder, freshwater fish, cigarettes, and tobacco. Supplies of potatoes are also under consideration.

Asked by ADN, Ignaz Kiechle said that the animals for slaughter—essentially nearly 500,000 cows, 60,000 fattened bulls, and some 1 million pigs—will be exclusively supplied as meat and be produced in the two parts of Germany. The majority of the deliveries is to take place this year, but no later than June 1991.

Payment will be effected at 20 percent in foreign currencies through FRG Government export guarantee credits, the rest in transferable rubles. The treaty is important not only for the GDR, but for all EC agriculture, Kiechle said. Referring to agricultural production, he stressed that in the future it will be nonsensical and too expensive to produce something that no one wants. This possibly "spectacular treaty," State Secretary Guenther Krause added, is an important sign for further good cooperation with the Soviet Union. He viewed it as a crucial step for improved market regulations in the EC.

USSR To Withdraw From Joint Uranium Production

AU1109085190 East Berlin DER MORGEN in German 5 Sep 90 p 4

[Juergen Rodemann report: "GDR Will Deliver 3,000 Tonnes of Uranium to the Soviet Union in 1990"]

[Text] The USSR will soon withdraw from the Soviet-German Bismuth Stock Corporation, which it has operated jointly with the GDR. The GDR will deliver to the partner USSR 3,000 tonnes of uranium this year. This was learned during interviews conducted by DER MORGEN during the reception given by a subsidiary of the Bismuth Stock Corporation at the Leipzig Fair.

Feracon-Multistahl, which used to be an enterprise of the Bismuth Corporation and was formerly called Cainsdorf Mining and Processing Facilities, is a new enterprise at the Leipzig Fair. The subsidiary claims that its specialities are steel construction, materials-handling technology for shaft depths of up to 2,000 meters, container and apparatus construction, and machine building. The Bismuth Corporation is facing considerable problems as a result of its past profile as a Soviet-German joint enterprise for the production of fissionable material.

Even though the uranium mines in the Erzgebirge Mountains have long been exploited, the radioactive raw material continues to be produced on GDR territory.

Valentin Pavlovich Nasarkin, first deputy director general of the Soviet-German Bismuth Stock Corporation, with whom we talked, announced the complete cessation of uranium production. It is more expensive for his country to buy uranium from the GDR than to buy the radioactive raw material on the world market.

The government agreement between the GDR and the USSR on the production of uranium expires in the year 2000. Every five years it has been modified and renewed by protocols. One such period of validity ends on 31 December 1990. There is no need to extend the agreement. Is this a good opportunity for the Soviets to withdraw? Our interlocutor did not want to make any official comment on this. In any case, the USSR is buying a total of 3,000 tonnes of uranium from the GDR this year, he answered, responding to a question by DER MORGEN.

Let us stay with the contract, which also lays down obligations for rehabilitation. Both in the Erzgebirge Mountains, where in the 1940s and 1950s the mines were virtually robbed to produce uranium for nuclear weapons, as well as in the area of Thuringia the conical ore dumps are a blot on the landscape. A radiating legacy in the truest sense of the word. The mountains have been undermined by kilometers of corridors and caves; decaying processing plant and other buildings of the mining operation are reminders of a doubtful "chapter of friendship."

Each of the four Bismuth mines in the Gera area has more than 200 km of transportation tunnels, Frank Mueller, press spokesman of the Bismuth director general, says. Filling in the extensive caves in the mountains so that the ground does not subside, eliminating the dumps, and rehabilitating the landscape—this will cost about 5.4 billion Deutsche mark. The long-term government agreement up to the year 2000 envisages the elimination of the results of ore production. "We have the material possibilities to do the job," the press spokesman says. However, it must be paid for by the Russian side. Do they have the money?

We asked Director General Nasarkin. "This question must be settled at government level."

The long practiced secrecy concerning the Bismuth Corporation has been detrimental. It only gave rise to rumors, he stressed.

Now the future of 15,000 miners is at stake, of whom only some thousand at the most are needed for cleaning up and rehabilitating the landscape, in the press spokesman's view.

Finding a new profile is now the most important task for him. This includes many personal talks with the Bismuth miners, former mining engineer Nasarkin says. Particularly in the Erzgebirge Mountains there are many old problems in the form of desolate mines. Their recultivation will ensure jobs for a long time to come.

UK Minister Discusses British Investment Plans

LD1009184890 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1705 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] West Berlin (ADN)—In the future British companies will invest more intensively on the territory of the present-day GDR. Peter Lilley, Great Britain's minister of trade and industry, said in West Berlin today after talks with FRG Economics Minister Dr. Helmut Haussmann and high-ranking representatives of companies from the two countries that the FRG side assured him that British companies will be given equal opportunities by the trust office. The British employers' federation is very interested in foreign investment throughout Germany. He sees great opportunities here, Lilley told the press. At the same time he conceded that in the last few months there has been concern among British entrepreneurs, for example about unsettled problems concerning property in the GDR, or the takeover of whole work forces.

FRG Economics Minister Haussmann pointed out that after the GDR's accession to the area of validity of the basic law on 3 October the important obstacles to foreign investors will fall. He was able to convince the British side at the talks that the future new federal laender will be one of the fastest growing markets in the EC in the next few years. Bonn has also agreed with the trust office to open all major investments to international tender. Thus the application period for investment in the GDR airline Interflug has been extended to give British Airways equal opportunities with Lufthansa. He sees great opportunities for British investors in the spheres of infrastructure, in financial services, and in the privatization of public enterprises.

Spokesman Denies Discussion of Hong Kong Issue

LD0709220490 Budapest MTI in English 2123 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] Budapest, September 7 (MTI)—In connection with a newspaper report involving state interest, government spokesman Laszlo Balazs gave the following statement to MTI:

Friday's "MAI NAP" carried a totally groundless article which includes false statements concerning Prime Minister Jozsef Antall and his government and the Chinese intending to emigrate from Hong Kong.

The government spokesman emphatically states that the plans of the Hong Kong Chinese to settle in Hungary have never come up in any form during the talks either with FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl or other foreign statesmen.

The government will inform the public in a statement as soon as it has all necessary information at its disposal.

Government Communique on Hong Kong Immigrants

LD1009224590 Budapest MTI in English 2014 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] Budapest, September 10 (MTI)—The Prime Minister's press office forwarded a communique to MTI on Monday, [10 September], about the Hungarian and foreign press reports related to the possible settlement in Hungary of businessmen from Hong Kong.

The communique notes that residents of Hong Kong have shown increased interest in the past months towards immigration possibilities throughout the world, in view of the uncertain future of the colony after 1997.

"Therefore, the prime minister of the Republic of Hungary, also taking humanitarian and economic points of view into consideration, set up an inter-ministerial committee in July, 1990, under the leadership of Bela Torok, head of the foreign investments bureau at the prime ministerial office.

"The former government made the conditions required for the settlement in Hungary and acquisition of Hungarian passports known to Hong Kong businessmen, in a suitable form, in the first half of the year. However, as a result of the new situation that has come about following the recent political changes, the previous requirements have had to be revised in view of the demands posed by a state governed by the rule of law, and the inter-ministerial committee has now completed this task. The main point of the new concept is that Hungary is interested in Hong Kong businessmen investing in the country. If in the case, however, that these investments are accompanied by settlement, then Hungarian passports can be ensured to those businessmen interested in observing the valid laws, which, however, must tied to certain conditions and guarantees.

"To date, the government is aware of only one person of Hong Kong residence, who has personally inquired about settlement in Hungary.

"It is a fact the number of firms or individuals with varied, but only half worked-out schemes approaching us for negotiations is increasing, however, for the most part their identities and references are also unknown.

"A scandal has just come to light in the GDR, in which a Spanish firm acting as an intermediary promised astronomical sums in exchange for several passports, however, the episode was found to be a mere adventurist action.

"A newscast on Hungarian television also reported the story, on September 5, of an intermediary firm that was holding talks in Hungary (Csepel Island in Budapest, and Szolnok). Representatives of the Possard investments and consultants firm were received by the said inter-ministerial committee, and talks were held. These representatives were unable to provide any sort of banking credentials or other business references. With respect to the Possard firm, the government is suspicious due to the fact that although the firm has no detailed concepts regarding its plans, it did firmly request one thing: an honorary consular title and the right to issue Hungarian passports. Incidentally, Hungarian law makes the latter impossible in any case.

"The seriousness of the firm's intentions is made questionable by the fact that its representative in Hungary made an impossible offer in writing (leasing fees of 700 dollars per square metre, for 8,000 square kilometres of land area, which totals 5.6 trillion dollars), which it could not fulfil.

"Rumours such as the one carried in the September 7 issue of the daily MAI NAP (Today), can only obstruct the possibilities for serious business transactions. Attributing the information to parliamentary MP [Member of Parliament] Tamas Fodor, the daily wrote the Hungarian Government was wavering in the matter of Hong Kongers settling in the country because Chancellor Kohl of the FRG had asked his Hungarian partner to 'hand the Hong Kongers over' to the GDR.

"The press office of the government announces that Chancellor Kohl and Prime Minister Jozsef Antall have never, in any form, even mentioned the matter of Hong Kong or the settlement of Hong Kong businessmen", runs the communique.

Antall, Japanese Parliamentarians Hold Talks

LD0709163690 Budapest MTI in English 1408 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] Budapest, September 7 (MTI)—Hungarian Prime Minister Jozsef Antall received former deputy prime

minister Miyazava Kiichi, in Hungary heading a Japanese parliamentary delegation, in parliament on Friday.

The Japanese politician showed great interest in the priorities of the new Hungarian foreign policy, the economic situation of the country and the key issues involved in the transition to a market economy.

Mr Antall said his government was determined to cause an economic U-turn in the direction of a social market economy. He said, however, that new unforseen difficulties had emerged recently, including the cuts in Soviet oil deliveries, the short-term damage in the wake of the German reunification, the severe drought, and last but not least, the consequences of the embargo on Iraq. These problems can only be resolved or counterbalanced in the framework of a large-scale international settlement.

Norwegian Minister on Bilateral Cooperation

AU0909201390 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 6 Sep 90 p 3

["(F.O.)"-signed interview with Kaci Kullmann Five, Norwegian foreign trade minister, in Oslo; date not given: "A Not Entirely Free Trade"]

[Text] The young Kaci Kullmann Five is already considered to be one of the leading personalities in Norway's ruling conservative party, the "Hoyre." Mrs. Five prolonged her working day in order to meet with our correspondent in Oslo in her office. Moreover, she raised no illusions.

[NEPSZABADSAG] These days there has been a lot of concern in the Norwegian press about the tentative declaration signed in Gothenburg by EFTA [European Free Trade Association]—which encompasses Norway—and Budapest. According to the document, Hungarian goods, like agricultural products, would have easier access to the Norwegian market in future. Does that really worry you?

[Five] I do not think so; that is probably just a hasty reaction. The fact remains, however, that for the realization of such a new type of cooperation, we need time and a lot of negotiation. We undoubtedly have a long way to go before real free cooperation is introduced between Hungary and EFTA, or Hungary and Norway. Gothenburg only opened possibilities, we still have to disclose and coordinate our real interests. That is why a Norwegian expert delegation will visit Budapest at the end of September. I would have liked to have gone myself, but, right now, I just do not have the time. I hope that by the time I visit Hungary—in 1991 at the latest—we will already be able to see those areas where free trade is possible, and those areas where it is not quite possible. Moreover, let me add something to that: It is an illusion to believe that it is possible to develop real market-based cooperation overnight. That might be possible with time, and we will not stand in the way. That is exactly why we sent the permanent representative of the Norwegian export council to Budapest. As far as agricultural imports are concerned, I can tell you in concrete terms that our particularly strict health and quality regulations will be the only administrative problem.

[NEPSZABADSAG] In which areas could cooperation be established as soon as possible?

[Five] In the textile industry, in banking, in the training of experts and in environmental protection. We have given 1 million Norwegian kroner (approximately 10 million forints) in support of the computerization of Hungarian banks, and for the Ecological Center in Budapest. Our government is also giving a clear green light for private enterprises. It will probably not be possible to employ Hungarians in Norway, however, because our unemployment figures are much too high.

[NEPSZABADSAG] It is rumored that Hungary is not Norway's or EFTA's "favorite." In the development of your relations with Central and Eastern European countries, do you have a list of preference?

[Five] No, we have no such list. It is true, of course, that traditionally, we have links with the Poles and the Czechoslovaks. In a way, they are better known and more natural partners for us than the Hungarians. That does not mean, however, that we will overlook Budapest. At the same time, we believe that it is better to direct funds destined for cooperation and support, and other sources of strength, in a constructive and concentrated way.

[NEPSZABADSAG] Let us turn to something else; there is a heavy debate going on about whether Norway should join the EEC.

[Five] In fact, ever since the 1972 referendum, where a slight majority rejected our joining the EEC, this has been a sensitive issue. Even if we do join, that will take time. I do not think that anything can happen before 1993; perhaps it will take even longer. Norway has no desire to limit its social, environmental and consumer-protection regulations in order to meet all-European levels. The advantages and disadvantages of joining the EEC also have to be assessed.

[NEPSZABADSAG] Are you not afraid that Norway might miss the united European bandwagon?

[Five] Personally, I think we should reach a decision on these issues as soon as possible. However, that also depends on the opposition and the electorate.

Antall Receives Finnish Trade Minister

LD0709221290 Budapest MTI in English 2101 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] Budapest, September 7 (MTI)—Prime Minister Jozsef Antall met Ilkka Suominen, Finnish minister of trade and industry, in his parliamentary office on Friday.

Topics of discussion centering on economic co-operation included the 100-million-dollar Finnish credit line, and the agreement on the training of 100-150 economic managers.

The talks covered issues of European economic co-operation, the role of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) and the European Economic Community, as well as Hungary's integration into Europe.

The re-interpretation of neutral status also figured on the agenda.

Jozsef Antall stressed the Hungarian interest in Finnish investments and joint ventures.

Kiss Seeks To Settle Accounts With Austrians

LD0709190390 Budapest MTI in English 1820 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] Budapest, September 7 (MTI)—Hungary seeks to settle accounts with the Austrian Donaukraftwerke, the company which had worked on the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros twin-dam project, in a proper and open manner, government Commissioner Gyorgy Samsondi Kiss stated in Budapest on Friday.

He reported that he had notified Donaukraftwerke of the Hungarian stance on the Austrian claim for damages shortly before the deadline had expired. The Hungarian partner had already acknowledged the bill for the work completed thus far.

Hungary would like to avoid any clashes in court which might disturb the hitherto excellent relationship it enjoys with Austria, but at the same time it is not in a position to be able to pay the huge sums of money required, under the in all likelihood objectionable terms agreed, on the basis of unverifiable accounts.

The Hungarian Government, of course wishes, to meet its payment obligations despite the fact that Dunaukraftwerke, fully aware that work on the Hainburg power plant had been stopped and fully conscious of its responsibilities as an expert in this area, undertook the planning and execution of this project, in spite of the protests the from the European Parliament and warnings from the world bank. Although these facts have no direct bearing on the legal judgement of settlement in its present form, they might be taken into consideration in an eventual trial, Samsondi Kiss said.

"Aware of the above circumstances, the Austrian firm has proved to be flexible so far. In keeping with the spirit of the basic principles agreed upon, and respecting business secrets, instead of the discounted sums on offer, the Hungarian side would like to pay its debts on the basis of verifiable accounts agreed upon in an out of court settlement," the government commissioner said.

Discussions Held on Soviet Troop Withdrawal

LD1009163790 Budapest MTI in English 1540 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] Budapest, September 10 (MTI)—Preparatory discussions related to talks over the Soviet troop pull-out began on Monday [10 September] in Budapest.

The sides are to discuss the experiences stemming from the troop withdrawals to date, and the related legal, trade, financial, environmental and other economic issues.

The Soviet delegation is headed by Yuri Grishin, deputy minister of external economy, who on Monday met Bela Kadar, Hungarian minister of international economic relations.

Romanians Illegally Crossing Border Cause Concern

AU1009140290

[Editorial Report] Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian on 7 September, page 13, carries two 500-word interviews with Sandor Vekony, mayor of Omboly, and Interior Minister Balazs Horvath, respectively, on the situation at Hungary's northeastern border, under the headline: "Black Market, Smuggling, Business—What Do Hungarians Fear Along the Northeastern Border?"

NEPSZAVA notes that Hungarians along the northeastern border of the country are afraid. Sandor Vekony states that people are asking for surveillance at the border, because "illegal crossings of the border in the countryside are happening more and more frequently, and are becoming increasingly difficult to control." Vekony repeats the fears expressed: "Some people are also afraid that events similar to those of Bucharest and Marosvasarhely [Tirgu Mures] could occur closer to us." Vekony notes that "while our border surveillance is gradually being dismantled, on the other side, border surveillance is being increased."

Balazs Horvath stresses that "we are not talking about the defense of our borders, because defense implies an armed attack, which, of course, is out of the question. Here, the point is to ensure that our borders are kept in order, and that is why we want to introduce a border police, rather than a border guard." Balazs Horvath concludes by saying that "we will immediately return to the Romanian authorities those people who cross the border illegally in the countryside. If Hungarian citizens are caught, we will severely prosecute them."

Consulate General in Berlin Scheduled To Close

LD1009160890 Budapest MTI in English 1455 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] Budapest, September 10 (MTI)—At present 38 Hungarian diplomats are active in the two German

states, and their number is unlikely to change after unification, Foreign Spokesman Janos Herman told MTI's correspondent.

He said that as long as Bonn remains the capital, the Hungarian Embassy will be based there, only operating a branch in Berlin.

Hungary has been represented by a single ambassador in the two German states for months. The Hungarian consulate general will be closed when the great powers renounce their special right in the city, as the mission has so far been accredited to the military missions of the United States, France ang Great Britain.

Herman said that in the Federal Republic of Germany a Hungarian consulate general was currently operating in Munich, and a similar mission was shortly to open in Stuttgart.

The Foreign Minister has the long-term plan of setting up Hungarian consulates general in relatively even distribution in the territory of the united Germany, mainly in regions with which Hungary maintains the most extensive political, economic and touristic ties are the most extensive.

Delegation Meets Syrian Leaders 4-7 Sep

LD0709163490 Budapest MTI in English 1421 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] Budapest, September 7 (MTI)—A Hungarian delegation headed by Istvan Major, head of a main department at the Ministry of International Economic Relations, held talks in Damascus from September 4 to 7, with leaders of the ministries of trade, defence, and electricity, as well as the president of the Commercial Bank of Syria.

The talks dealt with questions and difficulties in connection with Hungarian-Syrian co-operation. The Hungarians pinpointed the areas in which Hungary would like to play a more active role in addition to providing its traditional exports.

Julia Zeiler, ministry official in charge of Syrian relations, told MTI that Hungarian firms could get involved in large ventures financed from outside, especially in energy projects, and irrigation and soil improvement programmes.

It is a great problem, however, that Syria owes 38 million dollars to Hungary, including 22 million which are overdue. At the current talks, the delegation called for the settlement of these debts, but received no specific promises. As the Kuwaiti support to Damascus has stopped, it is not likely that Syria will be able to settle the debts in the near future. Consequently, the Hungarian firms will only export to Middle East countries in return for cash.

Last year, exports amounted to 27 million dollars, reaching 11 million in the first six months of 1990.

Three-Day Trade, Banking Rights Conference Opens

LD1009173590 Budapest MTI in English 1551 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] Budapest, September 10 (MTI)—A three-day trade and banking rights conference opened in Budapest, in the Korona Hotel, on Monday. The event is organized by the British-Hungarian Lawyers' Society, founded in London this spring as part of the assistance provided by the British Government to encourage Hungarian Political, social and economic changes.

The aim of the conference is to familiarize Hungarian lawyers with the basic elements involved in the functioning of the british trade and the banking rights of its associated organizations.

The conference was opened by Minister of Justice Istvan Balsai.

Antall Addresses Conference

LD1009195490 Budapest MTI in English 1404 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] Budapest, September 10, 1990 (MTI-ECONEWS)—The Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA), a World Bank affiliate, and the Hungarian Finance Ministry are holding a three-day conference here with the purpose of promoting foreign investment in Hungary.

The meeting, which opened today, is also being attended by several hundred foreign financial experts and economists.

In his opening address, Hungarian Prime Minister Jozsef Antall stressed that the biggest task Hungary is facing is privatization: currently 85-90 per cent of Hungary's marketed output comes from state companies.

Mr Antall explained it was the resolute aim of his government to change the ratio in industry within three to four years, giving the private sector the dominant role. Foreign working capital could play a far more important part in this area than it has up to now, too.

The prime minister pointed out that the value of direct foreign capital invested in Hungary up to now exceeds $1 billion. Sixty per cent of that has come from the Federal Republic of Germany, Austria, the United States, and Switzerland.

Mr Antall said foreign capital investment would be the most welcome in the following areas: telecommunications, the pharmaceutical industry, the fine chemical industry, the engineering industry, especially farm machinery and small farm implements, car production and its background industry, the development of environmental protection equipment, the aluminium industry, infrastructural development, computer systems, and the hotel industry.

Among the new investment opportunities in Hungary, the premier mentioned projects related to the 1995 Budapest-Vienna world expo, the infrastructural development cost implications of which are estimated at $2 billion.

Hungary naturally reckons on the participation of foreign working capital in these projects, the appeal for expo-related investments in Hungary was published in major Western economic dailies in recent days.

Mr Antall said the estimates are that Hungary can count on $1-2 billion of foreign capital flowing into the country a year.

The prime minister stressed that the government was aware of the fact that investment preconditioned trust on the part of the investor: The country has to show political and economic stability in order to earn that trust, he went on.

The government's economic programme ensures all the conditions to create a favourable climate for foreign investments and foreign ventures in Hungary.

Mr Antall said in conclusion that his government was determined to resolve all the remaining uncertainties about ownership relations in Hungary.

Official Hints at Price Hikes Over Oil Shortages

LD0809113290 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Excerpts] [Announcer] Agnes Papp has interviewed Pal Ligeti, head of the Energy Supply Main Department of the Ministry of Industry, about the changing oil markets and the signs that further energy price rises are unavoidable.

[Begin recording] [Papp] It is forecast by THE TIMES that this is the government's last winter, because the energy crisis will bring about its downfall. It predicts long queues at gasoline stations, and district central heating and other energy supplies problems.

[Ligeti] Hungary's heating fuel supply is assured for the winter. The Soviet Union's reduction in crude oil supplies to Hungary has caused us certain problems, but it does not mean that we will not be able to compensate for the shortfall by purchasing either from the USSR or from other countries—naturally for dollars—because the technical conditions for this exist. Of course, money must be found for this. However, this is not such a great sum that the government would risk the country's stability or economic viability. [passage omitted]

[Ligeti] Hungary has a huge foreign trade turnover. The sum that we must pay for extra energy imports is a small fraction within this. Therefore, the question as to where we find money for this is not an issue. [passage omitted]

[Papp] Can we expect price increases in every sphere, and what is more, a hefty one?

[Ligeti] I do not wish to offend you, but let me ask you: Can you foresee any alternative? [end recording]

National Assembly Appoints New Committee Members

LD1009174890 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1556 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Summary] The National Assembly today decided on personnel issues—namely the election of new National Assembly committee members.

The Christian Democratic People's Party, [KDNP] announced that, with the resignation of Dr. Sandor Keresztes, there are places vacant in the Constitutional Committee and the National Security Committee. Dr. Tibor Fuezessy is resigning his place in the Budget, Tax, and Finance Committee. The KDNP parliamentary faction proposes Dr. Tibor Fuezessy for the Constitutional Committee; Dr. Tamas Lukacs for the Budget Committee; and Dr. Ferenc Inotai for the National Security Committee.

The MDF [Hungarian Democratic Forum] proposes Bela Szarvas in place of Dr. Gyorgy Schamschula in the Budget, Tax, and Finance Committee.

The Independent Smallholders' Party proposes Istvan Pinter in place of Andras Kosa, who is resigning his place in the Budget, Tax, and Finance Committee because of health reasons.

There were no observations in connection with the proposals, so a joint vote was taken. The National Assembly elected the committee members, with 217 votes in favor, one against, and seven abstentions.

Parliament Discusses Bill on Party Finances

LD1009202690 Budapest MTI in English 1922 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] Budapest, September 10 (MTI)—The session of the Hungarian National Assembly is to continue on Tuesday with a debate over amending the Corporate Law.

On Monday, MPs approved, with a majority vote, the bill concerning the financial standing of the social organizations affiliated to the former regime.

The main point of this is that the Hungarian Socialist Party, the Democratic Youth Federation, the Federation of Social Unions, and the National Federation of Hungarian Women, as the successor organizations to the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, the Communist Youth Union of Hungary and the Pioneer Federation, and Patriotic People's Front, and the Women's Federation, as well as the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society, the Federation of Hungarian Anti-Fascists and Resistance Fighters and the Hungarian Union of Defence, and their successor organizations, will have to give an account of their properties, of any equipment purchased

whose purchase exceeded more than 50,000 forints, as well as of any economic organizations, foundations, securities and bank accounts, either founded by or with the participation of the above listed social institutions. The starting date for the accounting is January 1, 1949.

On Monday, Parliament took decisions with regard to amendments relating to certain legal measures affecting state companies. The aim of these amendments is to promote, in harmony with the government programme's guidelines, the creation of a market economy based on the dominance of the private sector, while continuing to provide suitable protection for state assets that constitute the wealth of the nation.

Jeszenszky Queried on Foreign Policy Achievements

LD1009003390 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1700 GMT 9 Sep 90

[Report on interview with Foreign Minister Geza Jeszenszky by unidentified correspondent; place and date not given—recorded]

[Excerpts] [Announcer] [passage omitted] The inventory of the first 100 days has been taken, though essentially only that of internal politics. Therefore The Week will try to summarize the past three months from a diplomatic point of view.

[Correspondent] Today diplomatic activity is perhaps the most rewarding area of political life, if for no other reason than that it is here that there is the greatest consensus between the government parties and the opposition. Taking this area, then, into consideration, a feeling of success even after the first 100 days can be felt.

[Jeszenszky] I do not say that among the critical voices in connection with the operation of the government, the criticism of foreign policy is very loud. Having said that, however, I would be rather pleased if this consensus is better reflected by the press. [passage omitted]

[Correspondent] What is your opinion of the image and evaluation of Hungary abroad? Has it recently dangerously deteriorated? Some would argue that the good prestige of the past was primarily due to the previous government.

[Jeszenszky] Hungary had earlier a relative advantage as compared to her neighbors—namely, that relative to the other communist countries she has shown a better picture, and this was appreciated by the foreign press. Well, one has to admit that this relative advantage of ours is no longer, thanks goodness, as the other countries of the region are so to speak following Hungary, or are trying to catch up in the field of democratization. [passage omitted]

[Correspondent] Irresponsible remarks originating from high-ranking politicians have, to say the least, caused some disturbances among our neighbors in the past 100 years. Some say that Hungary is even more isolated in the region. Is there any attempt to make the reduction of this isolation a priority of Hungarian foreign policy in the future?

[Jeszenszky] In my view, Hungarian diplomacy is doing better than ever; not only in Western relations since the rebirth of autonomous Hungarian statehood in 1918, but also in relation to its neighbors. [passage omitted] Regarding Romania, I can say that, in my opinion, there are a lot of forces among those in power, with whom it is not only possible to carry out talks, but who are also ready for cooperation. I think that even where relations are not yet satisfactory, or where tensions are distinctly discernible, the willingness is there on our part.

[Correspondent] Mr. Minister, according to critics of Hungarian foreign policy, our diplomacy stands on one foot far too much. They mean, first of all, the German orientation. Others say that the other, the French foot, is not too trustworthy, while the third foot, the American one, is missing completely. This can be disputed; however, there is one thing on which the critics agree: that Soviet orientation is entirely missing from Hungarian diplomacy—that is, our relationship with the Soviet Union is not clearly defined.

[Jeszenszky] Let us say that Hungarian diplomacy is a four-legged animal, if you like, since you mentioned three legs: the fourth leg is the Eastern orientation, or perhaps a fifth leg is also possible, being the neighboring countries. Well, I would not like to make excuses by referring to the shortness of time, and also to remind you that among the tasks of Hungarian diplomacy transformation of the foreign office itself was also listed. This was, of course, necessary and long overdue regarding the change of personnel, and all this took up a lot of time. I could also say that already existing invitations had to be answered, and this also influenced a lot as to who went where.

However, the cultivation of these four or five legs—or groups rather—is, by all means, among the goals of Hungarian foreign policy. This is not only proved by words, but by the program of the government as well.

The president of the Hungarian Republic, the Hungarian prime minister, and the first deputy of the Hungarian foreign minister went to Moscow and not only carried out talks, but also talked about bilateral relations. I have to say that I have met Ambassador Aboimov on perhaps most occasions in this building.

[Correspondent] For the time being, there has been no statement by Hungarian diplomacy if it is interested in a united Soviet Union, or in a kind of loose alliance of states consisting of various member republics.

[Jeszenszky] We are prepared for every possibility. At the same time, I think that Hungarian foreign policy approaches this question with responsibility, while it evaluates, understands, and supports the decentralization process which is taking place not only in the Soviet Union, but is actually a world tendency. We are in

contact with the Soviet leadership, and are aware of the tendencies appearing within the Soviet Union. [passage omitted]

Foreign Minister Speaks at MDF Meeting

LD0809193190 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1900 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Text] Foreign Minister Geza Jeszenszky has stated that the commemoration of the Trianon Peace Treaty can have a place in our public life, but the reerection of the memorial, which is detrimental to good-neighborly relations, cannot come on the agenda. Jeszenszky said this at the Hungarian Democratic Forum [MDF] election meeting held in Komlo.

Answering questions, he also said that our country favors Romania's membership in the Council of Europe, but Romanian conditions today still are not in accord with European ideas and values.

Responding to the criticism that has been levelled at Hungarian diplomacy, Jeszenszky emphasized that Hungary has good relations—as far as possible—with the neighboring countries. Furthermore, if these relations in places are still not the most favorable, that does not depend on us.

Turning to the Gulf crisis, the minister announced that it has inflicted on our country some $200 milion in direct damage, but we cannot count on external assistance to offset this.

Party Representatives on 'Justitia' Plan

AU1009072990 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 6 Sep 90 p 5

[Correspondents' report on various party representatives' views on the recent "Justitia" plan issued by the government: "Justitia Plan—Who Will Push Whom and Where?"]

[Excerpts] How should our country face its past and how should it take into account the sins of the past four decades? Who is holding whom and drifting into the role of an infallible judge? Does public opinion force the parties to act, or do the parties hold each other back? Will the peaceful and steady change in the regime continue if masses of people feel threatened? We put these questions to representatives of four parliamentary parties.

Gabor Fodor, parliamentary deputy of the Federation of Young Democrats [FIDESZ]: We can easily regard the "Justitia" Plan as an election campaign strategy. At the same time, while traveling all over the country, I come across the same questions everywhere—namely, what is going to happen to those who benefitted from the old regime and who made the wrong decisions. Our poor economic situation only emphasizes the tense atmosphere, just like the fact that the people do not feel that a real change in the regime has taken place. Obviously, the representatives of the Hungarian Democratic Forum [MDF] were aware of all this and timed their plan to the beginning of the election campaign. The reason I regard this plan as dangerous is that it is not clear and nobody knows what it really contains; whatever we find there is extremely contradictory. This fear is justified, because there are no clear criteria on who can be held responsible. Such a presentation of this plan to the society is meant to arouse fear among the people. One should not forget that we grew up in a dictatorship which oppressed an entire society and which affected almost everyone. It will be extremely difficult to determine everyone's responsibility. [passage omitted]

Peter Hack, parliamentary deputy of the Association of Free Democrats [SZDSZ]: Obviously, there is a demand to clarify some facts referring to the past. People want to find out who is responsible for the political and legal crimes of the old regime. In our opinion, only the voters can decide on the political responsibility, and, as we see it, they have already done that. I, therefore, do not understand the planners when they claim that we must find out those politically responsible. If they meant here the historical responsibility, the historians will decide on that. Political winners cannot evaluate the defeated party objectively. As for the legal responsibility, we believe that, in a constitutional state, only people who violated the laws can be legally prosecuted. [passage omitted]

Jozsef Torgyan, head of the Smallholders' Party parliamentary faction: I only know about the "Justitia" Plan from hearsay and thus, I can only say what I have heard. Our society is dissatisfied with the change in the regime. People want more and they feel that only a change in the elite has taken place: Former state party functionaries are to be found in even more important powerful jobs. Meanwhile, our economic situation is deteriorating. The governing power should, therefore, concretely examine and determine find out who are responsible for this situation; obviously, our public opinion will not be satisfied with generalities. The most blatant cases of social injustice should be rectified. Those people who brought our country into this impossible situation should not enjoy outstandingly high pensions. There are many other issues that require a firm measure. Therefore, the basic thought of the "Justitia" package is correct. [passage omitted]

Imre Konya, head of the MDF parliamentary faction: Our faction prepared the "Justitia" Plan for the government. The government has already answered to our claims and the preparatory work is already in process on a series of issues. At the same time, we proposed to establish committees made up of immaculate and clearly honest professionals to examine the existing problems. People should be told everything and they should not be kept unaware and uncertain of the problems. [passage omitted]

Former Minister on List of Secret Agents

AU0909184990 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 5 Sep 90 pp 1, 4

[Interview with Zoltan Gal, former interior ministry state secretary and acting interior minister, by Jozsef Bartha Szabo in parliament on 4 September: "The List Is a Floating Bomb—The Regime Changes, the Network Remains"—first paragraph is NEPSZABADSAG introduction]

[Text] In connection with the possible existence of a secret list of secret service agents, we questioned Zoltan Gal, the last acting interior minister in the Nemeth government.

[Szabo] Is there such a list at all?

[Gal] I do not know.

[Szabo] Are you serious in saying that?

[Gal] Yes, I am serious.

[Szabo] Theoretically, can such lists exist?

[Gal] Theoretically, they can exist.

[Szabo] And in practice?

[Gal] If they exist, there are very strict regulations on how to handle them. However, there is no absolute guarantee that nothing leaks out from them. Furthermore, if such lists exist, such leaks have any value only as long as the original lists exist. The moment the original disappears, anyone can show anything, and one's proof is minimal, if existing at all.

[Szabo] Will a photocopy of the original still not be regarded as proof?

[Gal] In my opinion, it will not. This is precisely the root of the problem. In my opinion, therefore, some kind of consensus should be reached on destroying these lists or making them unavailable for a very long time so that the people affected by them—including their families—are not hurt. I am convinced that, as long as there are such lists, one can add things to, or erase things from them. This leads to a constant lack of confidence, because, in cases of government changes, new people get access to these secret files. Such lists, therefore, can be rolled on indefinitely and they remain a floating bomb which can blow up at any time. Besides, every state deals with gathering information, counter intelligence, and intelligence, and defends its internal security, and it does all this with special means—like technical means as well as people who provide information to the aforementioned organization.

[Szabo] In other words, you claim that a network of intelligence agents will operate in the future, too....

[Gal] Of course. Both the currently valid national security law and the future amended national security law stipulate the tasks of the national security service: preserving internal and external order and avoiding and discovering anti-constitutional acts. People who supply information—the so-called network—will continue to be essential.

National Security Spokesman on Office Activities

AU1109100890 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 8 Sep 90 p 5

[Interview with Tivadar Parvy, spokesman of the National Security Office, by Pal Molnar; place and date not given: "Is the Change of Regime Safe?—Professionals Retire"—first paragraph is NEPSZAVA introduction]

[Text] Public life is buzzing with the Torgyan affair; political forces are coming to the forefront to protest against religious education, some democrats are trying to collect voters with their demagoguery against price increases, and yet, at the same time, no one speaks of the dismissal of the leaders of the offices in charge of national security. In this feverish change of regime, amidst the beginnings of the new electoral campaign, is enough attention being paid to this fundamentally important issue? We asked Tivadar Parvy his opinion.

[Pal] Dr. Istvan Dercze, director general of the Information Office of the Hungarian Republic, will be leaving his post on 10 September with full recognition for his services. What is the role of that office?

[Parvy] It supplies the incumbent government with the foreign intelligence information necessary to make political or economic decisions. In other words, it is a civilian intelligence service.

[Pal] Lajos Nagy was dismissed from the leadership of the National Security Office; what is the role of that office?

[Parvy] The 1990 X-law defines the role of that office. It has three functions: counterespionage, the protection of the Constitution, and the prevention of terrorism.

[Pal] How important is expertise in these jobs?

[Parvy] It is one of the most important factors! This profession, or career, cannot be learnt in schools. Previous qualifications are necessary, of course, such as legal or economic qualifications, and the special secret service training is built on these qualifications. The many years of experience that can be acquired in this particular profession, however, are far more important.

[Pal] The chairman of the parliamentary committee on national security made a surprising statement in relation to this when he said that, because the former leaders of these two offices had been trained in Moscow, their dismissal was legitimate. If a responsible person thinks logically about all this, the question arises: During the

past few decades, would it have been possible for professionals of this branch to have been trained somewhere other than Moscow?

[Parvy] With regard to this, I wish to make a comment about the chairman of the National Security Office. He did not fulfill a party function, he was not the son of a political cadre, and he did not work with full political support. As far as his activities and his knowledge are concerned, I can find no better word to describe them than "professional." He worked for 30 years in this branch, and spent his service time in several places, from Saigon to New York. Someone who solved tasks the way he did can only be congratulated. As far as his training in Moscow is concerned, let me add this: It used to be common practice to send people from both the intelligence, or other armed forces and organizations, and from counterespionage to do so-called further training. That happened in accordance with the training schemes of those days, and at that time it would have been completely pointless to protest. Naturally, an organization like the CIA would not have come into question in this respect, even though we knew perfectly well that they were better prepared in other areas.

[Pal] Would further training with the CIA be possible today?

[Parvy] I can only say that some of our colleagues have been abroad for the purposes of further training, and they have not been in the East. Allow me not to name any countries.

[Pal] As spokesman for the National Security Office, what do you consider important for our national security in future?

[Parvy] It has really become pressing to accept a comprehensive law on national security. As far as I know, a bill has been prepared. Second—and this is even more important—the personnel modifications caused by structural changes have to be carried out as soon as possible. The people who remain must be given a guarantee that their situation will not be volatile. In other words, they should be able to concentrate calmly on their work, and not have to worry about suddenly finding themselves on the street.

[Pal] You just mentioned guarantees; is there any guarantee that, in future, only professionals and experts will carry out this highly dangerous work?

[Parvy] First, we have to find out who will stay, and who will leave. When the inevitable or necessary changes have been made, we will see who has passed the test, and then we will be able to answer that question.

[Pal] Lajos Nagy has gone into retirement. How old is he?

[Parvy] He is 51 years old.

Lt. Colonel Imre Bartos on Trianon Memorial

AU0709120590 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 3 Sep 90 pp 1,5

[Report on interview with Lieutenant Colonel Imre Bartos by unidentified reporter; place and date not given: "A Trianon Memorial in Place of the Soviet Obelisk?"]

[Excerpts] Our correspondent spoke with Lt. Col. Imre Bartos, deputy chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Foundation for the Reconstruction of the Trianon Memorial, about his goals and concepts.

[NEPSZABADSAG] What is the goal of your foundation?

[Bartos] The general meeting of the Hungarian Saint Crown Association approved a program, and the reconstruction of the Trianon Memorial Group in Szabadsag Square is one of the points of this program. The Military Department of the aforementioned association took upon itself to carry out this task. [passage omitted]

[NEPSZABADSAG] Do you not fear accusations of irredentism and revisionism?

[Bartos] If democracy and tolerance prevail in Central Europe and human rights are respected here, such fears will not emerge at all. We thought that, in addition to the Mohacs Memorial Park, our nation's second greatest tragedy should also have a memorial. The best opportunity for this is to restore the group of statues in the Szabadsag Square representing our ancient national banner and the territories detached from the Hungarian state, even more so because this group of statues was unfairly demolished at the end of World War II. We think that national awareness is not nationalism, that self-appreciation is not irredentism, and that the Hungarian nation should be given the opportunity to remember this tragic day. We do not even think of anyone protesting this because the National Assembly, the foreign minister, and the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Assembly have all repeatedly declared that Hungary does not intend to modify its borders by force. We agree with this position, as well as with the Helsinki Final Act. Besides, nobody in Hungary protested the commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the second Vienna Award in Romania.

[NEPSZABADSAG] Where will the memorial be reconstructed?

[Bartos] As an association that preserves traditions, we can only foresee a rebuilt memorial which is a true copy of the original, and that includes its location. We want to remove the irreverently built Soviet Memorial there with reverence and respect toward the heroes. [passage omitted]

Police Intervene in Clash Between Arabs, Gypsies

LD0809202290 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 8 Sep 90

[Text] As in most larger Hungarian towns, the black market in currency is also flourishing in Kaposvar. Now there is a state of emergency in the town, and this is no exaggeration. Since yesterday, only intervention by the police prevented bloodshed.

The present conflict broke out a few days ago because gypsies severely wounded an Arab student studying in Kaposvar. In revenge, Palestinian, Syrian, Kuwaiti, and Lebanese fellow students arrived in Kaposvar from as far as Budapest and Szombathely. The 30-strong group armed with gas pistols, bayonets, flick knives, and with nine bottles of gasoline started off at around 2100 toward Berzsenyi Street, where they were already expected. The other camp must have been around 100-strong. They had spades, pitchforks, scythes, and clubs. The police, to prevent serious conflict, stopped the foreigners in Ripple Ronai Street, and 18 of them were arrested for planning to cause public danger. According to eyewitnesses, the police were very rough.

Speaking to our reporter, the officer directing the operation denied this, saying that, so far, no complaints have been lodged against them by the Arabs.

Independent Smallholders' Party Official Suspended

LD0709224690 Budapest MTI in English 2142 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] Budapest, September 7 (MTI)—The political committee of the Independent Smallholders' Party decided to convene a board session for October 27-28 to discuss questions related to the drafting of the new party constitution and the further improvement of the party programme.

The body suspended Deputy General Secretary Laszlo Szabo, also because of his health problems, until the proceedings initiated against him are not finished. [as received]

Antall Gives Speech at Budapest University

LD1009163990 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] The academic year has started at several universities and training colleges. Prime Minister Jozsef Antall took part in the ceremony at ELTE [Eotvoes Lorant Scientific University, Budapest]. The reporter is Gabor Bankuti:

[Bankuti] Prime Minister Jozsef Antall asked young people to have trust in his government until they experienced the whole electoral period and then they will not feel cheated.

[Begin Antall recording] The Hungarian Government today is committed to the principle of a free and legal state and to market economy. It is also committed to this market economy's being created with a social safety net, taking into account the interests of society as a whole. The Soviet Union and other neighboring countries will not be outside our scope, but when we place this system of relations on a new basis this will be firm negotiations with each other. We are ready for any such negotiations with the Soviet Government. Already this month meetings at various levels with neighboring countries are to take place one after another. [end recording]

Bids for Former MSZP Newspapers Given

LD1009151890 Budapest MTI in English 1342 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] Budapest, September 10, 1990 (MTI-ECONEWS)—Most of the major provincial newspapers formerly published by the Hungarian Socialist Party (HSP) [MSZP] have now been sold at prices considerably higher than the starting price.

The HSP invited bids for all its newspapers.

Eight of the 11 papers for which bids were invited have found a buyer, while in the case of the remaining three, the deadline for the arrival of tenders has been extended, a news conference was told here today.

Details of the deals are given in the following table:

Name of Daily	Circulation (Copies)	Purchase Price (HUF)	Buyer
ESZAK-MAGYAROSZAG	82,000	142 million	FVD Funk Verlag (Austria)
FEJER MEGYEI HIRLAP	55,000	266 million	WAZ (FRG)
KISALFOLD	92,000	315 million	Associated Newspapers (UK)
HAJDU-BIHARI NAPLO	76,000	101 million	FVD Funk Verlag
KELET-MAGYARORSZAG	90,000	137 million	FVD Funk Verlag
VAS NEPE	68,000	128 million	WAZ (FRG)
NAPLO	61,000	121 million	Krone Verlag (Austria)
ZALAI HIRLAP	75,000	115 million	Krone Verlag

The agreed prices in the deals exceeded the offer prices by an average of 46 per cent, the greatest difference being in the case of KISALFOLD, which was sold for 71 million forints instead of the initial offer price of 22.5 million forints.

In every case, the buyers allowed employees to hold a stake in the newspapers, this ranging between 20 and 49 per cent.

Gulf Crisis Losses, Foreign Policy Aims Stated

LD1009173290 Warsaw PAP in English 1543 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 10—"Poland's losses caused by the crisis in the Persian Gulf have already topped half a billion dollars. At the same time Poland maintains close contacts with many Western and other states and exchanges 'vital information' on the conflict," Poland's Affairs Minister Krzysztof Skubiszewski stated during a meeting with the Political Affairs Committee of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, now in Warsaw.

The Polish minister stated that the Polish Government fully complied with the U.N. Security Council resolution on economic sanctions against Iraq, adding that Poland's overall losses in the wake of the Gulf crisis would probably total 1.5 billion dollars.

Addressing the committee, Skubiszewski stated: "The opening of Poland influenced the course of history in Central and East Europe. The extent of the changes which occurred in Poland...are also manifest in the foreign policy of the Republic of Poland."

Referring to the main objectives of Poland's foreign policy, the minister mentioned "the reconstruction of European unity and inclusion of Poland in the institutions which are being established by European democratic states," adding: "Here the Council of Europe plays a leading role.... The answer to the question when shall Poland be accepted to the Council has great importance for us. We hope that this will happen soon. Among others, the reasons lie in the expectations of the Polish society, which would view membership as an expression of approval for our peaceful building of democracy and an additional guarantee of the irreversibility of the systemic reforms."

Skubiszewski revealed that "at the meeting of foreign ministers of the CSCE participating states to be held in New York on October 1-2, 1990, I will put forward a proposal for the Council of Europe to be represented at the CSCE symposium on the cultural heritage of Europe, to take place next year in Krakow."

Official Remarks on Soviet Raw Materials Exports

LD1009195290 Warsaw PAP in English 1822 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 10—After alarming press reports that the Soviet Union will cut exports of crude oil to Poland, PAP asked Vice Minister of Foreign Economic Relations Stanislaw Amanowicz to comment on this. Here is what he said:

"Information on this matter is premature. One especially cannot quote concrete numbers relating to imports of Soviet oil in 1991.

"So far raw material exports from the Soviet Union were arranged on a central level. Starting next year these decisions will be distributed between three bodies: the Soviet Government, the governments of respective republics and extracting enterprises. During a visit of a delegation of the Central Planning Office to Moscow, representatives of the Soviet State Planning Committee informed us that under the Soviet central exports plan, only 34 million tons of crude oil will be exported in 1991 (compared with about 100 million in 1989). Poland is among the potential importers."

New Appointments in Ministry of Foreign Affairs

LD1009193790 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] Acting on the advice of the minister of foreign affairs, the prime minister had recalled Boleslaw Kulski from the post of the secretary of state, and Henryk Jaroszek, who intends to retire anyway, from the post of the under secretary of state. The prime minister has appointed Jerzy Makarczyk to the post of secretary of state, as well as Aleksander Trzyminski and Antoni Kuklinski to the posts of undersecretaries of state.

Commenting on these changes, the spokesperson of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MSZ)—acting on the authorization of Minister Skubiszewski—stressed that in connection with the departure of the two deputy ministers who were linked with previous governments, the entrusting of the Secretariat of State to the new people, as well as the appointment of the two deputy ministers from outside the ministry, and essential renewal of the MSZ leadership has taken place.

Deputy Bylinski Proposed as Agriculture Minister

AU0909190790 Warsaw GAZETA WYBORCZA in Polish 5 Sep 90 p 1

["Kana"-signed report: "Will the Farmer From Zakroczym Be the Next Agriculture Minister?"]

[Text] Will Janusz Bylinski—farmer from Zakroczym, Citizens Parliamentary Club deputy, chairman of the Sejm Agriculture Commission, and well-known Farmers "Solidarity" activist—be the next agriculture minister?

Apparently, the leaders of the "Solidarity" Polish Peasant Party proposed him to the prime minister a day or two ago. Bylinski also received a sort of expression of support as a candidate for the post from the presidium of the Farmers "Solidarity" National Council on 30 August: Only one of the ten members of the presidium voted "for," with the rest abstaining.

The strange outcome of the vote was probably the result of the fact that for some time now the National Council of Private Farmers "Solidarity" has been backing another candidate for the post, Gabriel Jankowski, the union's chairman.

We were told unofficially that following the presidium session some farmers activists (including Gabriel Jankowski) held a meeting with Bishop Roman Andrzejewski, spiritual guide for the farming community. The bishop appealed for support to be given to Bylinski and for the national interest to be placed above personal ambitions.

If the prime minister were to accept him for the post (and we understand that that is almost certain) Bylinski may face opposition from Polish Peasant Party deputies, who want the ministerial post to go to a representative of their own party. So, if he does not secure the unanimous backing of Farmers "Solidarity," the Sejm may reject him as a candidate for the post, and the ministry will continue to wait for a new chief.

Senate Continues To Debate Eastern Policy

LD0709130590 Warsaw PAP in English 1052 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 7—The Senate debated today on the Polish State's Eastern policy. The debate was attended by Foreign Minister Krzysztof Skubiszewski, Senate Foreign Affairs Committee Chairman Janusz Ziolkowski and a group of Poles living in Lithuania.

What goes on east of the Bug River today is of major importance for Poland. Necessary is a long-term and flexible Eastern policy, and the debate in the Senate can make a contribution to determining this policy, Ziolkowski stated.

Eastern Border, Contacts Stressed

LD0709203790 Warsaw PAP in English 1825 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 7—"At present, Poland has too few trump cards to implement its Eastern policy. It however has got one that may turn out very valuable at a time when everything in the East undergoes revaluation. This is Solidarity's experience, this is our building of democracy, this is the creation of the market-oriented economy without any half-measures," Senator Janusz Ziolkowski said while opening Senate's debate on Poland's Eastern policy today.

Foreign Minister Krzysztof Skubiszewski came to attend the meeting, while a group of Poles who live in Lithuania was also present.

Senator Ziolkowski said that there was no more important task for the Polish political thought than to work out a concept of this country's Eastern policy that is one addressed to geographical and political realities of the USSR.

"Though we cannot influence the processes going on there, the more so we have to be prepared for different variants of developments taking place there," he said.

The senator remarked that the unification of Germany, which caused so much concern among Polish society, in fact extricated Poland from the trap of geopolitics.

"The confirmation of the existing Western border by Germany and three Western superpowers at the two-plus-four conference meant leaving the sphere of Eastern influence and entering that of Western influence. Let us not forget about the positive role played by the Soviet Union in those negotiations," he stressed.

As the basic task of Polish Eastern policy, he described supporting all the elements and processes which serve the implementation of the confederation scenario and, in the long run, providing grounds for setting up a bloc of states included in the system of affluent community.

A substantial element of the Polish Eastern policy is continuation and reinforcement of the network of well-developed and close contacts with the nearest neighbours, the Lithuanians, Belorussians, and Ukrainians.

An issue referred to in speeches of most senators participating in a many-hour debate was the border question. Senator Roman Duda said that the cornerstone of Polish foreign policy must be recognition of the border status quo. Poland must clearly announce to East and West that it considers its present borders unviolable, that it does not reach for Vilnius or Lvov but also will not give up Przemysl and the Chelm region.

I think Polish intellectuals still have friends in Moscow, Senator Andrzej Wajda said. He focused on the need to intensify cultural ties between Poland and its Eastern neighbours suggesting the organisation of joint artistic events by Polish and Russian artists who declared for changes in the USSR.

Apart from culture, economic issues and the question of economic relations intensification made a major topic of the Eastern debate.

Senator Wlodzimierz Bojarski proposed to send the food surplus of 0.5 million tonnes of wheat to Moscow and other big cities for baking bread. Another proposal of Senator Bojarski was to formulate a list of Polish claims addressed to the Soviet Union, beginning with the unfulfilled financial liabilities defined by the treaty of Riga.

Several senators referred to the stationing of Soviet army contingents in Poland. Senator Stanislaw Obertaniec of the Legnica region, where the troops are stationed, spoke strongest on the issue. He said that though the Soviet troops, occupying in the East and West of Poland an area close to that of a small Polish province, do not threaten us today it is hard to predict what role will history assign to them in future.

This question was also discussed by Senator Roman Duda. We demand withdrawal of the Soviet troops from Poland, he said. This is a justified demand frequently referred to by the people. This does not, however, solve the problem of the Warsaw Treaty. What instead? Are we to stay alone or stay in some union?

Senator Andrzejewski proposed to transform the pact, as an obsolete institution, and give it a completely new character through renegotiation. He also proposed the candidacy of General Wojciech Jaruzelski, when he steps down as president, for the post of the treaty chief in the transitory period.

Minister Krzysztof Skubiszewski commented on the debate. He stressed that the restructuring of relations with USSR was, during the first 12 months of the Mazowiecki government, the basic task of foreign policy, apart from the German question. As regards the relations with the Soviet Union we have cleaned them from the enormous ballast of the past, that is, ideological burden, all unilateral dependencies, briefly speaking, from satellitism.

Polish Socialist Party Resumes Activities

LD1009171490 Warsaw PAP in English 1446 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] Lodz, Sept. 10—The Polish Socialist Party PPS has resumed its activities in the voivodships of Lodz, Piotrkow Trybunalski and Sieradz.

The chairman of the party Edward Jendrys told journalists that the party wanted to continue the tradition of the programmatic line of the Polish Socialist Party-left wing of the inter-war period which after the war had been represented by Edward Osobka-Morawski.

Legislative Group Proposes Two Draft Laws

LD0709200290 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Excerpt] Members of the government and Sejm presidia met in the Sejm on the Sejm's work schedule for considering government legislative initiatives.

The Sejm political debate will be held on 20-21 September.

Citizens Parliamentary Floor Group deputies have put before the Sejm speaker two draft laws on electing the president and amending the Constitution.

The first draft law contains a paragraph saying that the elections are general and that every Polish citizen who has reached the age of 18 by the day of the elections has the right to elect the president.

The second draft law introduces a paragraph stating that the president is elected in a general election for five years and can only be reelected once. The Constitution currently talks about the election of a president by the National Assembly for seven years. It is expected that the draft law mentioned here will be examined by the Sejm in the second half of September. [passage omitted]

Nonpartisan Privatization Movement Formed

AU0809180990 Warsaw GAZETA WYBORCZA in Polish 3 Sep 90 p 2

["wa"-signed report: "A Surprising Coalition"]

[Text] Speaking after a closed-door meeting with founders of the Social Movement for Economic Initiatives [Spring '92] on Saturday [1 September], Deputy Premier Leszek Balcerowicz said: "The government needs criticism that is not motivated solely by the desire to score immediate political gains." Spring '92 was formed in August by deputies from Citizens Movement-Democratic Action [ROAD], the Center Accord, the Congress of Liberals, and former members of the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR].

Explaining the origins of this surprising coalition at a news conference, Deputy Andrzej Arendarski of the Center Accord said: "We are neither an agency of ROAD or of the Center Accord. At the present time, privatization and market-oriented reform are the most important issue for the country. We hold similar views on the economy, and we have deemed political divisions to be of secondary importance."

Spring '92 advocates that by the end of 1992 "at least half the Polish economy should find itself in private hands." It also believes that we should, as quickly as possible, "work out a new formula for the operation of the state companies" that will be privatized at a later date.

Some of the founders of Spring are members of parliament who, along with Minister Krzysztof Lis' team, worked out the draft privatization laws and then actively defended them in the Sejm and the Senate.

[Grazyna Staniszewska, Citizens Parliamentary Club, ROAD] "We support the direction of Deputy Premier Balcerowicz's reforms and the government's privatization program. However, the level of public knowledge regarding ownership transformations is negligible. This causes frustration, and groups that propose the boycott or scrapping of the laws are beginning to be formed. Instead of conflicts, what we propose is a discussion between various groupings, and we have established a movement to provide a general education in economics to society. People have to undergo an evolution in order to accept privatization, just as we did by discussing the subject on the extraordinary Sejm commission for two months."

[Deputy Jerzy Bartnicki, no party affiliation, former member of the PZPR] "By working with groups of professionals, the government may lose touch with social reality. We want to accumulate experience, collect ideas, and register doubts that appear in plants and among stockholders and then convey them to the government. This will make it possible to make ongoing adjustments to the privatization program and to do so before public dissatisfaction starts to mount."

In the opinion of Andrzej Machalski (Confederation of Polish Employers, and Center Accord) Spring should:

—bring together people who possess substantial authority and could act as mediators in disputes involving various social and occupational groups, disputes that will inevitably arise during the privatization process;

—start up information and advice centers, which would have information on the state of law, the privatization program, and gather information on the experiences of enterprises that have already been privatized. The centers would provide substantive assistance to directors, employee boards, and trade unions in state companies that want to go private;

—inform prospective stockholders about the regulations governing the capital market, as well as inform them as to which institutions advising on privatization (consultancies and joint investment associations) are reliable;

—launch information campaigns through the mass media with a view to dispelling conservative thinking on the economy in society.

Factory Commissions Accord Program Reported

AU0709084190 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 30 Aug 90 p 3

[Andrzej Miklaszewicz report: "'The Net' in Lech's Hands—Will He Catch the President?"]

[Excerpts] A new force that declares its support for Lech Walesa in his fight for the presidency has appeared on the Polish political scene. This force is the "Solidarity" National Accord of Factory Commissions. Over 94 enterprise bodies joined the movement at its recent meeting in Nowa Huta.

This new horizontal structure within "Solidarity," was inaugurated by the joint initial declaration of three factory commissions from the Sendzimir Steelworks, the Gdansk shipyards, and the Gdansk refitting shipyards. It was published on 16 July, thus, shortly after Premier Mazowiecki failed to come to a shipyard workers' meeting and at a time of high tension between Gdansk and Warsaw. [passage omitted]

Several days later, there was another meeting in the Gdansk shipyards where the movement was formally formed. The movement puts forward three primary goals. First, to make union structures in the relevant factories subordinate to the "Solidarity" National Commission; second, to ensure the economic functioning of the relevant factories; and third, to ensure that the process of privatization also includes factory employees and more generally to defend workers' interests in parliament.

These goals were developed in subsequent meetings of this factory commission's so-called "network" in Nowa Huta. The movement strongly favors the inclusion of employee share schemes as part of the privatization process. [passage omitted]

It maintains that it is necessary to introduce amendments to the law on privatization that will give workers greater preferential rights, for example, by allocating part of factory profits to repay the cost of workers' shares. [passage omitted]

The "network" also attempted to define the future role of the union in a private enterprise, but the suggestion that "Solidarity," apart from its trade union role, would also assume co-management functions of a factory (having an assured place on the management board of a factory), proved highly controversial and was unacceptable to many.

Thus, on the economic side, only employee share schemes remain a viable goal. The "network's" political goals are much more ambitious and are in keeping with its origins. [passage omitted]

The factory commissions want to field their own candidates in the next free elections. When asked why the commissions will not throw their support behind candidates from other political groupings, the answer given is that neither the Center Accord or ROAD gives sufficient guarantees to represent workers' interests. [passage omitted]

It is not clear what will happen if the "Solidarity" National Commission does not accept the "network's" suggestions and refuses to sanction the idea of factory commissions fielding their own parliamentary candidates for parliament. Up to now the factory commissions have been stressing their "opinion-gathering" character in relation to trade union authorities, which in essence means accepting decisions from Gdansk.

However, the mere fact that a horizontal structure has been created implies a kind of no-confidence vote in the union hierarchy and itself is a manifestation of the disaffection felt among the union rank and file. Wladyslaw Kielian from the Sendzimir Steelworks talked of a creeping paralysis and disorganization of the union and of a visible distance of structures that are above factory commission level. The rank and file frequently accuse the "Solidarity" National Commission of being infected with too much liberalism.

This means that not everyone wants to join the factory commissions' "network." In the Gdansk shipyard out of 11 representatives only six decided to join. In Nowa Huta, some 26 delegations refused to sign the "network" declaration. The Wola Steelworks is refusing to come into the new structure and its representative referred to the highly critical comments directed at the new movement by Lech Kaczynski.

The fears of those who have opted to remain outside the "network" seem well founded in view of the fact that Lech Walesa is maintaining a resolute silence on the

factory commissions movement and has not made a single move that could be interpreted as support for it. He declined to come to the Nowa Huta meeting giving "a crowded diary and a medical appointment" as reasons.

Keeping everyone guessing is advantageous to Lech Walesa, because the union rank and file disaffection is directed against the union hierarchy and not him personally, although he is the head of the union. However, it appears that he is effectively channeling this dissatisfaction along the conduits he chooses. The proof of this is the demand made by the factory commissions calling for Jaruzelski's resignation (the National Accord has stated "our candidate is Lech Walesa"), and one can also see this in action in Wroclaw where the city Coordination Commission has passed a vote of no confidence in Frasyniuk "for following activities that are outside the union," in other words, for forming the anti-Walesa ROAD movement.

'Solidarity' Criticizes Lower Silesian Chairman

AU1109101390 Warsaw GAZETA WYBORCZA in Polish 6 Sep 90 p 3

['LAW'-signed report: "Conflict Over Frasyniuk"]

[Text] On 30 August 1990, the "Solidarity" factory commission at the Wroclaw "Hydral" factory demanded the immediate resignation of Wladyslaw Frasyniuk from chairmanship of the "Solidarity" Lower Silesia chapter. As early as 8 August 1990, the Interfactory Coordinating Committee [MKK]—a extra-statutory organ of "Solidarity" organizations in several of the largest factories—passed a vote of no confidence in Frasyniuk. This committee called for a full regional congress on the matter. The main accusations leveled against Frasyniuk were: dereliction of his duties as regional chairman; lack of coordination with factory commissions; and political activity.

Frasyniuk must decide whether he is the chairman of Lower Silesian "Solidarity," or one of the leaders of Citizens Movement-Democratic Action [ROAD], stated Zbigniew Wieliczko, chairman of MKK. The factory commissions are not able to contact their regional chairman because he simply has no time for them. The same view is held by the heads of most of the region's factory commissions, added Wieliczko.

Zbigniew Sliwinski, head of the "Hydral" factory commission and member of the regional board believes that the founding of a political party has diverted the regional chairman from his trade union duties and weakens the union movement. Not all people are in favor of ROAD's program: "Continue slowly with the reforms." Balcerowicz's plan has led to recession and a strict wages limit, but the region is doing absolutely nothing about this. The trade union has not come to any view on privatization and the old trade union law is still in force. According to Sliwinski, the roles of a political party activist and a chairman of a trade union are incompatible and conflict with "Solidarity's" statutes (Chapter 2, Paragraph 9, Item 7).

Krzysztof Wojtyllo, Lower Silesia regional secretary, confirms that the chairman received two letters expressing no confidence. He does not agree with the accusations being leveled against Frasyniuk. Asked to clarify whether he thinks the trade unionists object more to their chairman's general political activity or his involvement with ROAD, Wojtyllo thinks it is the latter. No accusations have been made against other trade unionists (one of whom is on the regional board), for being signatories of the Lower Silesia Center Accord.

We are not against rank and file union members belonging to ROAD or Center Accord and there are many union members who belong to one or the other movement, says Sliwinski.

Frasyniuk says that when he received the votes of no confidence he immediately contacted the factory commissions and suggested a full meeting. To this day he has not received an invitation from any of the factory commissions. They all said that there was no point, because it was August and everyone was on vacation. According to Frasyniuk, the accusations are without any basis, because the regional body (with 1,800 factory commissions) is simply not able to help everyone. The regional body gives most help to the weakest factory commissions and not to the strongest who are quite capable of helping themselves.

Frasyniuk has also said that his political activity does not conflict with the "Solidarity" statute, because ROAD is only in the formative stages. It has no formal structure or leadership and thus there can be no talk of being part of the leadership of the movement. This is not the problem.

People think that ROAD is linked to the left and that it together with Premier Mazowiecki, protects the nomenklatura. People want to put the whole blame on him, states Frasyniuk. He adds that hitherto his political activity has not clashed with his union duties, but he expects that very soon he will have to make a choice. We are trying to hold a regional congress and I shall make my decision known then, he said. What that will be, he declined to say.

The choice—a political career or the union—will soon be facing many persons from "Solidarity's" regional and national organizations. After the split in "Solidarity," many trade union people are already in a dilemma. Either they openly become active in political organizations or they act in a clandestine way.

Frasyniuk will have to make the decision when ROAD finally defines its structures and elects its leaders. Until then the "statutory conflict," can be interpreted as one likes. For example, that there is no conflict, or that there is.

When criticizing Frasyniuk, one should bear in mind that:

—The Lower Silesian region is the second largest "Solidarity" region in terms of membership (270,000). This in a large measure is due to the dynamism of its chairman.

—It is one of the best organized.

—It is from this region that the 28 July union sponsored draft on a new trade union law, which was subsequently accepted by "Solidarity's" National Commission emerged.

Jaruzelski Listens to Farmers' Problems, Demands

LD0709161490 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] Representatives of the National Union of Farmers, agricultural circles, and organizations discussed the reasons for recent protest action in the countryside at a meeting with President Wojciech Jaruzelski today. Much attention was paid to problems of grain and milk procurement. Farmers demanded that the government submit a program for agricultural development, for state intervention in this sphere of the economy, and for guaranteed prices for basic products. Thanking the farmers for their efforts, the president expressed support for activities aimed at protecting the social and economic achievements of Polish agriculture, and for further transformations serving the interests of the whole of society. At the same time, he emphasized the role of agricultural organization in the process of changes taking place.

Identity Card Information in Computers Questioned

AU0709200090 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 4 Sep 90 p 2

[Waldemar Maszenda report: "PESEL Without Any Secrets—A Pole in a Computer"]

[Text] When a Polish citizen opens his personal identity card he is confronted by a series of boxes under his photograph that contain mysterious numbers. These numbers form a string that means absolutely nothing to him and which, on average, he is not able to recall.

These numbers are the key to a computer data base stored on disc in the Public Electronic Census System [Powszechny Elektroniczny System Ewidencji Ludnosci] (PESEL) computer center on Ksiecia Trojdena Street in Warsaw, which holds data on each citizen. After the right number has been entered via a keyboard, a personal information file containing various details on the particular person appears on the monitor's screen. If one knows the appropriate code one can even find out whether the person has a criminal record or whether he has received any decorations. This is the practical use of a system called PESEL, a system that contains highly selective information on people. What else, apart from census information, does PESEL hold? Who makes use of this information and for what purpose?

In 1991, the Ministry of Finance will introduce a computerized system for calculating the personal taxation liability of each adult citizen. PESEL will provide the initial data on adults, people who are liable to taxation.

It is known that in Poland there are some 14 million households and almost all of them have television sets. However, only some 8 million households pay for their television license, which means that the rest watch for free. The computer can easily identify the nonpayers, because the people who pay are already recorded in the data base. We do not want to be cast in the role of a policeman, says PESEL Director T. Gademski. We already have bad press. Nevertheless, PESEL does come under the Ministry of Internal Affairs (civil division), although admittedly the whole of the state administration makes use of its data base. Not all Poles are in PESEL's data base. Some 4 million people, mainly from the northern and eastern regions of the country, are still "missing," but by the end of 1991, everybody will be in the data base.

This poses the question: Does the computer system invade personal privacy? This question depends on the kind of state we wish to have. Great Britain has no personal identity cards and neither did Poland before the war. The nine basic items of information that PESEL holds on every individual citizen were once held in old register books. Now this information is on held in a computer. If a year ago somebody went abroad, PESEL will have a record of it. But this is not the case if one went abroad six months ago, because the requirement for border crossing cards has been abolished.

Nevertheless, it is common knowledge that the Ministry of Internal Affairs had and still has its own computer center (in Warsaw, on Wisniowa Street). Nobody knows what kind of information is held in its data banks. One can only surmise that this information is rather more detailed.

Iliescu Receives Departing Hungarian Ambassador

AU0709174590 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1611 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 7/9/1990—Mr. Pal Szuts, ambassador of Hungary, concluded his mission in Romania. On the occasion, he was received by Romania's president, Ion Iliescu, on a farewell call on Friday.

Both sides expressed the wish to develop normal links of cooperation and good neighbourliness, set on realism and understanding, between Romania and Hungary.

Mr. Ion Iliescu highlighted the need for palpable actions conducive to the elimination of tension, and the overcoming of difficulties in bilateral relations, for the benefit of the two countries and peoples. In that respect, the Romanian president said he was willing to contribute to a normal course of bilateral relations, and to meet with Hungary's president, Mr. A. Goncz, to thus lay the foundations for fine relations between the two countries, on all planes.

He requested that the Hungarian head of state should be conveyed his personal appeal for the presidents of the two countries to become factors that encourage a realistic, rational approach to the Romanian-Hungarian relations.

Proposes Meeting With Goncz

LD0709183390 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] Romanian President Ion Iliescu has sent a message to President Arpad Goncz. He proposes a meeting between the two presidents to break the stalemate—through their personal intervention—in Hungarian-Romanian relations and to promote fruitful cooperation.

This was said by the Romanian head of state today when receiving Pal Szuos, Hungary's ambassador to Bucharest, on a farewell visit. He is to leave Romania within a few days.

Envoy's Statements After Meeting

AU0709184790 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1747 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 7/9/1990—After the call paid on President Ion Iliescu, that marked the end of his mission to Romania, Hungary's Ambassador Pal Szuts stated to the press:

It is rather difficult to tell in a few words the substance of the five years spent in Romania. There were two parts of my mission to Romania: one before the revolution and the other after it. Before the revolution, I encountered a great many difficulties in this country, since very frequently we were accused by various segments of the society, and especially by the official institutions, and after the revolution I have hoped that now it is the moment to achieve new cooperation between the two countries, upon new bases. Had it not been so, we could not have discussed now. It is important for the two ethnical groups to understand each other and know more about each other. Frankly speaking, if somebody knows Transylvania, he should know that there has been no problem between the Hungarian minority and the Romanian population. But, if there were problems, they came from the outside. But there never have been problems between neighbors, between the Hungarians and Romanians living in that zone. I am sure there will be no problems in future either, because we should understand each other, because we live together, we must trust each other. This is historical destiny, we have been living together since one thousand years and we just have to live together for still many thousands of years. And I hope it will be this way.

Iliescu Receives New Ambassadors' Credentials

Jamaican Envoy Presented

AU0709174190 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1606 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 7/9/1990—On Friday, Arthur Henry Thompson, the new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Jamaica in Romania, was received by President Ion Iliescu. On the occasion he presented his credentials.

Both sides expressed the wish to expand the collaboration between the two countries on mutually advantageous bases.

Polish Ambassador Received

AU0709174390 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1610 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 7/9/1990—Starting Friday Poland has Mr. Zygmunt Komonowski as its new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in Romania. He presented his letters of credence during an interview with President Ion Iliescu of Romania, held at the Cotroceni Palace on Friday morning.

The wish was expressed to strengthen the traditional links between the two countries and peoples, to expand them in variouse areas.

Egyptian Ambassador Makes Statement

AU1009153290 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1437 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 10/9/1990—Mr. Ihab Wahbah is the new ambassador of the Republic of Egypt to Romania. Monday morning he was received by President Ion Iliescu, on which occasion he presented his letters of credence.

In a statement to the press made after the interview with the Romanian president, the Egyptian ambassador said the cooperative relations between the two countries are

very close. Starting from this old cooperation, we shall have to build new relationships, foremost economic. As for international policies, he added, on many issues we share similar views.

Bulgarian Ambassador Interviewed

AU1009182390 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1435 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 10/9/1990—Bulgaria has, with effect from Monday, 10th September, a new ambassador to Bucharest, in the person of Mr. Stefan Naumov Yordanov.

Monday, the new Bulgarian ambassador presented his credentials to the president of Romania, Mr. Ion Iliescu.

In a statement made after his interview with the head of the Romanian state, Ambassador Yordanov considered the relations between the two countries and people as very good and very close.

Roman Meets Swiss, U.S. Company Representatives

AU0409170490 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1450 GMT 4 Sep 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 4/9/1990—On Tuesday morning Prime Minister Petre Roman received Josef Gugenhaim, representative of the Swiss concern "Marck Rich," and Abe Foxman, on behalf of "Ald B'nai B'rith International" [name as received] company of the USA, who are paying a visit to Romania to look into new possibilities for economic, financial and banking cooperation with this country. During the talks with the Romanian prime minister, the guests referred to modalities of cooperation in petrochemistry and non-ferrous metallurgy.

Minister Dijmarescu Receives Swedish Businessmen

AU0709181390 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1604 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 7/9/1990—On Friday morning, Mr. Eugen Dijmarescu, minister of state for economic orientation, received a delegation of Swedish businessmen, representatives of the economic mission in Romania, led by Mr. Arne Olsson, chairman of the Swedish Committee for the Development of Economic Relations with Romania.

Both sides expressed the wish to expand bilateral cooperation in the economic and commercial areas and in social assistance. The Swedish delegation considered their contacts with a number of representatives of government bodies and of private companies in Romania as extremely productive. Mr. Eugen Dijmarescu underscored the need for firm accords to encourage cooperation in commercial and technical-scientific exchanges and credits. Mr. Arne Olsson assured the Romanian side of the full support of his organitation to the expansion of Romanian-Swedish cooperation. The interview was attended by Sweden's ambassador in Bucharest, Mr. Nils Rosenberg, and by representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and of the Foreign-Trade Department.

Mr. Olsson also had an interview with Mr. Aurel Ghibutiu, president of Romania's Chamber of Trade and Industry. Afterwards, the Swedish delegation left Bucharest.

Industry Minister Meets With French Official

AU3108201790 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1757 GMT 31 Aug 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 31/8/1990—Mr. Mihai Zisu, minister of resources and industry, received on 31 August Mr. Claude Iegy, director for strategy and plan of the "Usinor-Sacilor" group, who headed the 45-member delegation of French experts to the symposium on current questions of metal industry in the two countries organized in Galati over 27-30 August.

During the interview aspects were approached of the Romanian-French cooperation in metal industry.

At the end of the meeting Mr. Claude Iegy stated to a ROMPRES editor: We have come to reestablish the cooperative relations that used to exist between the Romanian and French metal workers. We intend to intensify technological exchanges and cooperation in staff training and technical assistance. I think that at present the Romanian metal industry has certain advantages, it needs steel and boasts large iron-and-steel works. Particularly important is also the advantageous position of the Galati combine, close to the Black Sea and downstream the Danube. I would like to note the climate of cooperation, the spirit of understanding in solving problems, in promoting bold solutions.

The same day, Mr. Claude Iegy was received and held talks with Mr. Petru Rares, undersecretary of state, vice-chairman of the Romanian Agency for the Promotion of Investment and Economic Assistance Abroad.

Ecological Talks With Bulgaria in Giurgiu

AU1009194690 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1639 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 10/9/1990—A meeting took place in Giurgiu on September 9 between a delegation of the Romanian Chemistry and Petrochemistry Department and a delegation of the Bulgarian Ministry of Industry and Technology. The two sides' viewpoints on problems related to environmental pollution in the Giurgiu-Ruse-Kosloduy area, which were expressed on September 7, 1990, were discussed.

Upon request by the Romanian side and in keeping with a protocol previously signed by the two countries' prime ministers, whereby both sides agreed to call for an international expert appraisal, it was decided that the

proposals, on the nuclear plant at Kosloduy included, be definitively formulated in Giurgiu on September 13. That meeting will also decide upon targets and upon the international bodies to conduct the survey.

The two delegations were led for Bulgaria by Mr. Svetoslav Genchev, deputy minister, and for Romania by Mr. Valentin Ionita, secretary of state, head of the Chemistry and Petrochemistry Department.

Note on Ecological Situation

AU3108201990 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1841 GMT 31 Aug 90

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES 31/8/1990—Filip Ishpekov, Bulgaria's deputy minister of foreign affairs, received Romania's ambassador to Sofia whom he gave a note with the Bulgarian side's considerations on the abnormal ecological situation in the Giurgiu-Ruse area.

Starting from the principled understanding between the two prime ministers on the necessity of an international survey, the Bulgarian side proposes the organisation—in the following days—of a meeting between groups of experts to establish the concrete ways of making the international survey in the controversial questions regarding the ecological situation in that area.

Protocol on Communications With Moldova SSR

AU0709201390 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1902 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 7/9/1990—A protocol was signed in Bucharest between the Romanian Ministry of Communications and the Ministry of information, data processing and telecommunications of the Socialist Republic of Moldova. The protocol was signed by Minister Andrei Chirica for Romania and by Minister Timofei Andros for the SSR [Soviet Socialist Republic] of Moldova. The document stipulates among other things the semi automation of the telephonic ways through adapters connected directly in the telephone exchanges in Kishinev and Bucharest or Iasi, direct telegraphic connections between these cities, the broadcasting of the Romanian national program through the radio relay in Iasi starting the fourth quarter of this year, improved post services and press difussion between the two parties, exchanges of experts.

Moldavian Separatist Movements Condemned

Republican Party Condemnation

AU0909175290 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1449 GMT 9 Sep 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 9/9/1990—The Executive Political Bureau of the Free Republican Party protests against the proclamation of the Gagauz and Dnesterian Republics.

In its note of protest the Free Republican Party is on the side of the People's Front of Moldavia, of the parliament, the government and president of the Republic of Moldavia in these hard times.

We demand that these separatist actions of tearing away the country of Moldavia should stop. The people of Moldavia knew and knows alone to make its destiny and to prove its creative power, the document shows among other things.

Monarchist Party Condemnation

AU0609194290 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1739 GMT 6 Sep 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 6/9/1990—The Monarchist Liberal Party of Romania considers as irresponsible the manifestation of certain minorities like the Gagauz and Russian-speaking ones in Moldavia across the Prut.

A statement of this party denounces as illegal the attempts to proclaim the two republics—Gagauz and Trans-Dnesterian—considering them "an instrument of the Stalinist Communists' destabilization policy aiming at tearing apart the territory of our brothers across the Prut."

This party is unreservedly solid with the people, the government and president of the Republic of Moldavia, the statement also shows.

Barladeanu, Martian Receive Israeli Ambassador

AU0609194690 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1848 GMT 6 Sep 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 6/9/1990—The president of the Senate, Mr. Alexandru Barladeanu, received Thursday Mr. Tzvi Mazel, ambassador of the State of Israel to Bucharest, on a formal presentation call.

The Israeli ambassador conveyed Mr. Barladeanu the Knesset president's congratulations on his election as Senate's president. He also extended the invitation that a Romanian parliamentary delegation pay a visit to Israel in November or December.

The same day the Israeli ambassador was also received by the speaker of the Assembly of Deputies, Mr. Dan Martian.

Deputies Assembly Resumes Proceedings

AU1009182690 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1521 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 10/9/1990—Monday afternoon the Assembly of Deputies resumed its proceedings in plenum in its second session of the current legislature opened on August 29.

Over that period of time the specialty commissions have examined several bills the most important of which

refers to commercial societies. This week's agenda also includes the report of the parliamentary commission to inquire into the June 13-15 events.

The opening of the proceedings was also attended by Romania-born American economist Anghel Rugina who opined that Romania was firmly going towards democracy and market economy and pleaded for an end to be put to partisan stands in approaching the great problems confronting the country.

Foreign Policy Commission Elects Officials

AU0609194690 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1818 GMT 6 Sep 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 6/9/1990—The Foreign Policy Commission of Romania's Parliament held a working session Thursday, September 6.

During the session presided over by Senator Corneliu Manescu, chairman of the commission, the organizational structure of the commission was completed by electing, through open vote, the second vice-chairman, namely Mr. Dumitru Calueanu, NLP [National Liberal Party—PNL] senator. Mr. Aurica Popescu, NSF [National Salvation Front] senator, was elected secretary.

The Foreign Policy Commission of the two chambers of Romania's parliament which has 12 senators and 41 deputies reflecting the political structure resulted from the May elections approved the bill regarding Romania's adherence to the convention against torture and other penalties or ill-treatment endorsed by the UN General Assembly in New York on December 10, 1984. The convention is submitted to the parliament for ratification.

Interior Ministry Denies 'Excessive Brutality'

AU0609194090 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1754 GMT 6 Sep 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 6/9/1990—In connection with the interview journalist Horia Tabacu granted in the evening of August 27 with the BBC "Actualitatea" ["Current Events"] broadcast, the press office of the Ministry of the Interior sent the news agency "ROMPRES" a statement whereby it considers the aforementioned journalist's assertions as groundless and erroneous. One can see that journalist Horia Tabacu tried to advocate, inter alia, the idea that the USLA [Special Units for Armed Combat] troops would have been integrated into the Military Police forces. Such an assertion is not new, the statement shows, if the tendentious commentaries previously made by certain radio stations abroad are taken into account. The statement specifies that, following a government resolution, the Military Police units have the mission to ensure control over particularly important projects and to participate, alongside the police, in keeping public order and in fighting street lawbreaking. In the context, the statement mentions that the troops of the Ministry of the Interior present in University Square during the latest events there were made up of conscripts, police and military police NCOs.

The statement also considers as groundless the assertion reporters from the Dutch television station made by saying they would have been assaulted by the police, noting that such an assertion falls within the context of calumnies whereby Horia Tabacu tries to discredit the order-keeping forces.

Mentioning that the BBC editor, Traian Ungureanu, maintains the idea that "police's interference is usually of an excessive brutality," and Horia Tabacu, by taking that suggestion, nonchalantly asserts that that inoculate police's hatred toward people, the statement shows that, in his interview, Mr. Tabacu insistently makes references to the intervention of the order-keeping bodies, yet hushing the violent and illegal actions taken by turbulent elements whose clear aim is to destabilize the country and upset public order.

We wonder and wonder again, the statement shows in conclusion, what are the intimate reasons for such an easy mystification of the truth about the situation in University Square and Cui Prodest such a distortion of reality?

Roman Interview With Israeli Daily

AU0809184890 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1657 GMT 8 Sep 90

["Interviews-Statements: Petre Roman: There Were No Arab Terrorists"—ROMPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 8/9/1990—We could not catch any Arab terrorist, stated Romania's Premier Petre Roman in an interview with the Romanian-language paper "VIATA NOASTRA" (OUR LIFE) of Tel-Aviv.

I am not in a position to tell you which is the truth, Mr. Roman said. It is easy to understand that on the first days of the revolution, when a life-and-death fight was fought against terrorists, speculations emerged that there could be Arab, Palestinian or other elements. None of those speculations proved true. There even was a certain psychosis in connection with that situation, therefore some Arab students in this country—there were very many Arab students in Romania—came into conflict with the population especially because of this misunderstanding and impression, which, as far as we known, is false. Therefore I think that we cannot assess such a thing and those who still maintain that there were such terrorists actually have no proof. I want you to understand me very well, we would not deny such a thing were it to be true.

Answering the reporter's questions the Romanian premier also referred to:

The alleged training base of the Palestinian terrorists: The only thing we could think of in those moments was

that there was a training centre of the Romanian Army where there could have been Arab elements. When the revolution broke out there was none there. Maybe Arabs had been trained there but there was none when the revolution broke out.

A recrudescence of antisemitism: Not long ago I might have been tempted to say that there is no such recrudescence in Romania. We should not forget that Ceausescu's regime was a regime of people that were antisemitic, therefore things happened at top levels. Today there is no such thing at top levels, so, in my opinion, the change which has occurred is tremendous. That is why, when you refer to a recrudescence you undoubtedly refer to the emergence of such feelings. The present political leadership and the government are of the opinion that it is their duty to marginalize extremist, chauvinistic, racist, antisemitic and other actions and activities. I believe that laws and the constitution will stipulate the same thing in the shortest possible time. The emergence of such phenomena must undoubtedly be revealed and fought against first of all with democratic means and, in the last analysis, in court.

Romania's relations with the Arab countries: They are normal relations from country to country, and their maintenance at an adequate level is in the interest of both Romania and the respective countries. Their state should not be judged as a whole.

Romania's relations with the PLO: In the spirit of what the entire international community thinks that are the rights of that community, I think that Romania too has its obligations and that is why things should be seen this way and not interpreted as an action hostile to Israel. We think that the Palestine Liberation Organization is the representative of the Palestinians, since who could represent the Palestinians' interests better than this organization? At least these are the pieces of information we have at our disposal. And the fact that the PLO has a representative, an ambassador here is only a continuation of what it had been. I think you realize that had we refused or stopped relations with the PLO it would have meant that we condemned the whole representation of this community which I do not think is convenient and probably not in Israel's interest either. At least this is what I think.

Romania's relations with Israel (where, as the reporter said, there is the largest community of Romanian origin estimated at 400,000): There is a statement of the Romanian Government as regards the Romanian emigration which refers specifically to those who live abroad and mentions very clearly the community of the Jews of Romanian extraction, without referring expressly to those living in Israel or in other countries. In that statement we call on all those who left Romania to help Romania, to be at Romania's side because we still consider them Romanians, in a very profoundly human sense, and we feel them close. I avail myself of this opportunity to reiterate this and to say that at a certain moment of our postrevolution evolution there were politicians who thought that the community of Romanian Jews in Israel could play an important role in rendering Romania's image positive, which did not happen, and I do not mean any reproach now.

It would be a good think to begin reciprocal visits at least in a domain. I know that many of my associates are willing to start a cooperation with Israel, more particularly in agriculture, as regards both the cultivation of various species of plants and the processing of basic foodstuffs, Israel being known to have an advanced technology. The Israeli minister of agriculture should pay a visit to Romania to pass from the stage of declarations of intent to that of tangible projects. A summit visit is entirely possible and I think that in not too distant a future visits will be paid at this level.

A possible recompensation of East European Jews: This claim, which can be legitimate, should be sanctioned by an international forum. To turn this question into a possible litigation is of no use. All I can tell you is that the Romanian Government agrees with the payment of such reparations. We must not forget that following the Vienna Award which tore off the north-western part of Romania, Romanians and Jews in a first stage and then only Jews were driven away from their houses. In 1940 there were several horrible massacres of the Romanian and Jewish population. Several days ago I attended the commemoration of that award in Trasnea commune, Salaj County, I saw the plaque on the common grave of those who died in that September 1940 massacre and the names of four Jewish families out of about 30 families are written on that plaque. It is a shocking evidence of what had happened. What happened in that area under the Horthy domination does not fall under Romania's control from the point of view of international jurisdiction. As far as Romania is concerned, the question of compensations for Jewish families dispossessed by the previous regime will be settled when a law in this respect is to be submitted and debated in parliament.

The current situation in Romania: It is characterized by a process of restructuring democratic institutions. The fundamental institutions' work is close to the standards of Western civilization. The motto of the government has been from the very beginning transparence and fairness. We are resolved to advance towards a market economy. The upsetting of the management structures in the economy creates a certain instability which is felt in many enterprises.

Roman Meets With TU Representatives in Brasov

AU0709203190 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1952 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 7/9/1990—The government headed by Petre Roman is determined to carry through its programmes of reforms and to encourage in no way a comeback to the former structures. This would be one of the conclusions drawn from the dialogue Mr. Petre Roman and other government members conducted on Friday with local authorities in Brasov County, with

representatives of the administration boards, with TU [Trade Union] leaders and employees from the aviation enterprise of Ghimbav and the truck manufacturing enterprise "Tractorul" of Brasov.

In the aforesaid units, several aspects were examined in relation to production activity and raw materials, with emphasis on the fact that, though the government has granted considerable hard-currency credits since the beginning of this year, achievements are rather small. It was stressed that phenomena of bureaucratism were still to be seen, which undermines the personality and autonomy of those enterprise.

At the Brasov meeting, it was stressed that the fit legislative framework was created through the coming into force right today of the law on the organization of the state economic units as autonomous enterprises or commercial societies, so that the enterprises may become remunerative in a short while, even through association with foreign firms.

Also, problems were approached regarding the supply with bare necessities, the profiteering practiced also in Brasov, which tells on the citizens' budget.

The same day, Prime Minister Petre Roman answered the invitation to meet with the leaders of the Infratirea Trade Union.

He suggested a meeting in Bucharest with representatives of all TU federations in the country, to analyze both parties' stands.

'Peaceful' Brasov Opposition Meeting Ends

AU1009194490 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1705 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 10/9/1990—The Romanian Resistance held its first meeting at Brasov, over 7-9 September under the sponsorship of the "15 November 1987" Association. Among the participants were representatives of CADA (Action Committee for the Democratisation of the Army,) GDS (The Group for Social Dialogue), the Cluj branch of the Antitotalitarian Forum, the "Solidarity" trade union federation, a delegation of the miners working in the Jiu Valley headed by Miron Cosma, leader of their union league.

The Saturday meeting as well as the rally held the following day in the townhall square stressed the impovtance of the unity between workers and intellectuals, of a common antitotalitarian front. The participants demanded that the truth about the December 1989 events, about the other crucial moments of the eight months since the revolution be revealed. The meeting was peaceful and orderly. At the local theatre, students and miners were reconciled through their representatives, Marian Munteanu and Miron Cosma, who shook hands and embraced each other.

Iliescu Receives Agrarian Democratic Party Head

AU0709173990 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1614 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 7/9/1990—On Thursday, September 7, 1990, Mr. Ion Iliescu received Mr. Victor Surdu, chairman of the Agrarian Democratic Party, deputy, chairman of the Agrarian Democratic and Socialist Parliamentary Group.

Aspects were approached related to an intensified process of democrating the country's political and sociali life and to the contribution the Agrarian Democratic Party, together with the other political forces, can make to the consolidation of the state's democratic institutions, to a smooth run of their activities.

The talks centered on agriculture-related matters. The wish was expressed to take palpable actions to support and encourage agriculture, to stimulate the peasants in getting large productions in this important sector of the Romanian economy.

Agrarian Party Statement on Meeting

AU1009194090 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1659 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 10/9/1990—The president of the Agrarian Democratic Party welcomes Mr. Iliescu's intention to have a permanent dialogue with all political formations to find solutions to the questions of national interest.

A statement released in Bucharest on Monday specifies that the dialogue Mr. Iliescu had last week with Mr. Surdu was constructive. The document pleads for social peace necessary for building the Romanian democracy: We should leave aside the parties' restricted interests when confronted with the cardinal problems of the state, of the people which need all forces' conjugated participation, the statement reads inter alia.

PNT-cd, UDMR Meet on 'Harmonizing' Actions

AU0909174190 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1612 GMT 9 Sep 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 9/9/1990—Representatives of the Christian and Democratic National Peasant Party (NPCDP) [PNT-cd] and of the Hungarian Democratic Union of Romania (MDUR) [UDMR] had a meeting on September 9, 1990. The talks were attended for the NPCDP by Mr. Corneliu Coposu, NPCDP president, and Mr. Ilie Paunescu, director of the press and publishers department, while for the MDUR by Messrs. Geza Domokos, union's president, Odon Bitay, spokesman, and Sandor N. Szilagyi, member of the union's Executive Committee.

Views were exchanged on steps toward harmonizing the democratic opposition's initiatives as well as on Romania's internal and international situation.

PNT-cd Statement on Talks With Iliescu

AU1009152890 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1426 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES 10/9/1990—In reference to the meeting on September 7 between a delegation of the Christian and Democratic National Peasant Party (NPCDP) [PNT-cd] and President Ion Iliescu, the NPCDP leadership made a statement showing among other things:

The representatives of the Christian and Democratic National Peasant Party made insistent requests for an end to the calumnies and aggressions campaign against the opposition. They concentrated especially on the June 13-15, 1990 violences and bloodshed.

Mr. President Ion Iliescu formally assured the NPCDP, and it received that with satisfaction, that the damage caused by the aggressions would be covered, and it would be given a place in the shortest possible time for the editor's office of "DREPTATEA" newspaper. No specific answer was given to the request for the functioning of an independent T.V. station.

An analysis was made of the latest major events and the need was shown for the ones who committed turmoil and destabilization to be held responsible. Reference was made to the particularly serious, bloody incidents in December 1989, in January and February 1990 (when the opposition was attacked in Bucharest and in other towns across the country), in March 1990 (when the confrontations between Romanians and the Hungarian minority took on extremist forms which resulted in dead and wounded), in April and May 1990 (when, during the election campaign, many aggressive acts were committed throughout the country and resulted in dead and wounded as well) and over June 13-15, 1990 (when Bucharest was an witness of unprecedented violence condemned by the public opinion at home and abroad). The conclusions drawn from such an analysis were considered satisfactory by our representatives who insistently requested that the public opinion should be correctly and fully informed about the reality.

The Christian and Democratic National Peasant Party is compelled to note that in Romania there still is no respect for human rights, for the truth and for normal, decent relationships between the government and the opposition. The highly brutal election campaign and the fraudulent ballot on May 20, 1990 led to the installation of an executive and legislative power illegitimated by a freely expressed people's will. The excesses of various repressive bodies and groups, including those committed over June 13-15, 1990, continue to cast aspersions on the public and private life as well as on our country's prestige. The political detainees who have not been released yet are a strong evidence that there are only facade civic liberties.

Moreover, the Christian and Democratic National Peasant Party must underline that the transition to a market economy has proved so far only a desideratum proclaimed in governmental speeches and programmes categorically infirmed by facts. Present-day Romania does not confirm the asserted wish to advance toward a market economy. The foreign capital investments, without which economic recovery is inconceivable, are virtually not encouraged. The private initiatives of enterprisers inside the country meet obstacles as provided or, especially, not provided by laws but constantly raised by the bureaucratic apparatus and the practices inherited from the communist regime.

The Christian and Democratic National Peasant Party is determined to contribute to doing away with all these shortcomings as otherwise one cannot speak about democracy and a market economy in Romania. Mr. President Ion Iliescu's intention to make the dialogue between the government and the opposition a permanent institution in the civilized framework of parliamentary life is worthy of being welcomed. We express our hope that Mr. President Ion Iliescu will prove specifically and without delay that the need to cooperate, in confrontation included, is recognized not only by the opposition but also by the government.

Campeanu Statements After Meeting With Iliescu

AU0709201990 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1807 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 7/9/1990—After being received by President Iliescu I understood it was his initiative to have consultations with representatives of the major parties in Romania on all home and foreign policy questions, to hold a very free, very open discussion which, certainly should not lack pieces of criticism, should change different points of view, and they were changed, and even include several ideas we think they should be applied immediately in Romania so that its prestige should leave out its current very low level.

I can say I found enough understanding on all these items and I think this initiative is welcome.

Now it was with us, then it will be with others and I think it should continue. It is a good idea which falls within a Western spirit to which I fully agree.

Many questions were approached. For instance, that related to television, to a free TV station, to the participation of the parties represented to the parliament, to privatization, to the possibilities of foreign investment without any obstacle and to barless private initiative. Many questions were approached, including the foreign policy ones.

The president and those who accompanied him informed us about their Yugoslav visit and the talks they conducted then, which were very interesting.

Vatra Romanesca Official Describes Organization

AU0709095690 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 5 Sep 90 pp 1,3

[Interview with Ion Coja, national deputy chairman of Vatra Romanesca, by Maria Anna Totfalussy; place and date not given: "The Minority Should Be Loyal"]

[Text] Much has already been written about the organization called "Vatra Romanesca", and since the tragedy in Marosvasarhely [Tirgu Mures], even the Western press has put the "cultural" characteristics of this organization in inverted commas. After many attempts, it has finally been possible to interview one of the leaders of Vatra Romanesca, Ion Coja. With a sound grasp of past events, it is unnecessary to question Ion Coja's statements all too much; many conclusions can be drawn from the viewpoint that Mr. Coja expresses in this interview.

[Totfalussy] What is the Vatra Romanesca organization, and who are its members?

[Coja] The Vatra is not the same organization it was when it was founded. It was created as an expression of the spontaneous popular reaction of Romanians in Transylvania to the separatist manifestations of Hungarians. Quite correctly, the Romanians felt that these manifestations were directed against them. At that time, the Vatra Romanesca was less of a cultural organization than it is now. The Vatra has many members—more than 4 million people. During the events in Tirgu Mures, our list was lost, so I cannot tell you now how many members there are. In any event, I must state that the list that was also mentioned by the Hungarian press—and according to which a large number of our members were former Securitate officials—is a forgery. Our supposed statutes are also a forgery. There are many doctors, teachers, and soldiers in the Vatra, as well as writers like myself. Many ordinary people have also become Vatra members. At the moment, our membership has decreased slightly, mostly because of the unfair campaign that has been launched against us. I hope, however, that people will realize that there is a need for cultural organizations like the Vatra.

[Totfalussy] The Vatra has its own papers, and there is also the ROMANIA MARE published by Eugen Barbu and Corneliu Vadim Tudor. What is your opinion about this newspaper entitled "Big Romania?"

[Coja] I think that there are many good things in that paper....

[Totfalussy] Do you really think so?

[Coja] Yes, I do. If there is only a small element of truth in what they write, it still has to be admitted that they are brave to say those things out loud.

[Totfalussy] What do you think about their style?

[Coja] The style is irrelevant, if they are telling the truth. Indeed, they are quite self-confident in their statements, which indicates that they probably do have the concrete information to which they refer.

[Totfalussy] To put it mildly, ROMANIA MARE is an anti- Hungarian paper. A few months ago, it looked as though Hungarian-Romanian relations would change for the better. It did not turn out that way; in your opinion, why not?

[Coja] First, because of the anti-Romanian manifestations of the Democratic Association of Hungarians in Romania, and second, because of the vast amount of Hungarian revisionist propaganda which the Romanian Government did not prevent, unfortunately.

[Totfalussy] What anti-Romanian manifestations are you referring to in the case of the Democratic Association of Hungarians in Romania?

[Coja] I am referring to their separatist efforts. I am referring to their demands for independent Hungarian schools and universities. They demand privileges which do not exist anywhere—not even in Western democracies. Everyone refers to these privileges, but, in fact, national minorities have even fewer rights over there. Ultimately, the minority has to be loyal to the majority, because in no country is it tolerated that minorities live their own lives.

Another Christian Democratic Party Established

AU0709161290 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1040 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 7/9/1990—The National Christian Democratic Party (the Maniu-Mihalache Tradition) was founded and has become an artificial person.

A communique of the party shows that it defines itself "through an aim : to reunite Romania in democracy and freedom, and considers that the three values included in this aim are indissolubly linked. The National Christian Democratic Party speaks firmly against any kind of totalitarianism. Any attempt to limit civic freedoms and most of all against any attempt to prevent us from exerting our right, as a people and nation, over Bessarabia, Bukovina and Herta. To achieve this goal, the National Christian Democratic Party considers national reconciliation and solidarity an absolute necessity. Nobody whosoever shall be excluded from this reconciliation, political activities since 1940 notwithstanding."

The communique goes on to say that "the new party is a youth party and will act in the spirit of the Proclamation of Timisoara and the Bucharest University Square demonstration, stating for good understanding with the ethnic minorities and for the safeguarding of the Romanian majority's rights.

The National Christian Democratic Party will set forth its program of reforms intended to solve all the problems

regarding the workers, the peasants, education and other issues of great import of the Romanian society."

The communique is signed by Messrs. Ion Puiu and Ion Radoi, spokesmen of the National Christian democratic Party, ex-members of the Christan and Democratic National Peasant Party. The former of the two was accused by the governmental press of having been a legionnaire.

National Bank Scheduled To Reorganize

Isarescu Appointed Director

AU0609204990 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 2006 GMT 6 Sep 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 6/9/1990—Mugur Isarescu, doctor of economics, was appointed governor-general of the National Bank of Romania.

Adrian Severin, minister-assistant to the prime minister for reform and relations with the Parliament, said at the inaugural: "This is not an every-day administrative matter. The National Bank, that kept its status of a professional institution during the last regime, will make all possible efforts to back economic reforms by immediately starting the financial-banking reform."

Then, Adrian Severin Read out the government's decision concerning the reorganisation of the National Bank of Romania and the foundation of the Commercial Bank. The latter will be headed by Ion Ghica.

Mugur Isarescu, the new governor-general of Romania's National Bank, was born on August 1, 1949. He graduated the Academy of Economic Studies in 1971 and became an expert in international economic relations; published papers and books on currency; is assistant professor to several Romanian academic bodies. In February 1990 he began his activity in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and in March was sent to Romania's Embassy in Washington.

Minister Severin on Reorganization

AU0709185990 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1551 GMT 7 Sep 90

["The Economy: The Banking Reform"—ROMPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 7/9/1990—Following the government's decision to reorganize the National Bank of Romania and to create a Romanian Commercial Bank, Mr. Mugur Isarescu was appointed the new governor of the National Bank. Mugur Isarescu, D. Econ., represented Romania to the IMF and the World Bank in Washington.

During a brief ceremony held on the occasion, Mr. Adrian Severin, minister of state for reform and relations with parliament, characterized those organizational steps as "a historic moment" in the implementation of the programme for transition to a market economy. The government's argument was: No matter the measure of autonomy economic agents enjoy, we cannot achieve a reform unless we reorganize the financial-banking system. Furthermore, Mr. Severin considered that in point of the banking reform Romania had taken faster steps than other countries in Eastern Europe which undergo a process of transition to the market economy.

According to the new outlook, the National Bank of Romania became the Central State Bank. Its attributions include: surveillance of currency, credits, operation of the banking system, regulation of relations between the leu and foreign currencies, issuing of banknotes and coins, administration of the state's currency reserves. The Commercial Bank will deal with relations with public or private economic units.

Until October 31, 1990, the two banks will set forth their statutes, which will be consonant with IMF and World Bank regulations and orientations. The National Bank also have the task to set forth a bill on the organization and exercise of banking activities, until September 15.

Industry Minister on Passage to Market Economy

AU0709180790 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1615 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 7/9/1990—As many as 180 balances will be maintained in the period of transition to the market economy, through which the major flows of the country's resources will be controlled, said Mihai Zisu, minister of resources and industry, in an interview with a ROMPRES reporter.

However, in step with the reorganization of the whole industry, through the transformation of the enterprises into commercial companies or autonomous units, the state will be less and less involved in the proccess of goods turnover in economy. As a matter of fact, he stressed, their number was cut over tenfold, considering the fact that the former state planning committee used 2,000 balances for the centralized control of the whole economy.

The planning of the development strategy for 1991, the minister stressed, is currently in the focus of our experts. These directions of the economic program for next year will be for the first time established in strict correlation with the assessment of the resources we will have in 1991 determined by both internal and external situation.

Former Dissident Brucan Interviewed on Situation

PM1009143190 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 30 Aug 90 p 4

[Report on interview with former National Salvation Front leader Silviu Brucan by Gijsbert van Es and Peter Michielsen: "Brucan: 'Iliescu Is Honest, but He Knows Too Little'"]

[Text] Rotterdam, 30 Aug—"Ion Iliescu is an honest man, a man of good will. However, he does not know how he should tackle Romania's two most important problems—the transition to democracy and the transition to a market economy. You cannot learn something like that out of a book, and Iliescu has never acquired any practical knowledge."

Silviu Brucan—once a leader of Romanian Stalinism, but in the final years of Nicolae Ceausescu's regime a much harassed dissident, and in the first months of the new government the chief ideologist and number two of the National Salvation Front [FSN]—is not very optimistic about the situation in Romania. The lack of trained personnel and expertise, he said, stands in the way of real changes, either politically or economically. "No one in the leadership has an understanding of democracy or the market economy. Iliescu does not, nor does Prime Minister Petre Roman." The result: The new government is piling one mistake on top of another, with the intervention of mineworkers against the opposition in June as the high point. "That is when the regime spoiled things for itself." Brucan does not know whether the call to the mineworkers to restore order was a panic reaction by the government or the possible expression of its undemocratic nature—"I am not a priest"—but it is clear that since then Romania has become very isolated internationally and that that is dangerous. However, it is also clear that there is no alternative to the present leader, Ion Iliescu: He was elected president and the Romanians will just have to get along with him.

In the last few months, since the December revolution, there has been no lack of protest demonstrations in Bucharest. This week, evening after evening, the central square by the university was still being occupied by demonstrators angrily shouting that "the revolution has been hijacked." Brucan thinks the protests are nonsense: "You cannot say that the revolution has been stolen if Iliescu and Roman, who led the government in December, still do so. On 22 December Iliescu read out the manifesto of the FSN—which contained the program of the revolution that I wrote myself. He did so at the television building, lying on the floor, because bullets were flying through the room. For weeks the FSN was the only political force in the country; other parties only emerged when it was safe on the streets again."

The demonstrators are impatient, Brucan said. That is understandable: "Many people who took part in the revolution really think that they, themselves, should have become ministers directly. They do not understand that showing courage and a readiness to make sacrifices never made anyone into a statesman."

Brucan, however, does not see a new revolution coming: "I am not very optimistic, unless the government shows greater determination in solving the two most important problems. Things are not right for a second revolution; there are not the forces available for it. The people will not rise up against a government which is doing its best satisfy the people, even though it does not always succeed in doing so. Ceausescu was totally without feeling, but the present government is doing its best, and people understand that." This, however, is not a guarantee for the future, Brucan said. "When I said that the Romanians needed 20 years to learn how to live with democracy everyone attacked me angrily, but now everyone is admitting that I am right." The Romanians take too lightweight a view of democracy. "Just look at the mentality in the factory. They say: We have had the revolution, we have democracy, so we do not have to work hard. It is the same at the university: We have made the revolution, we do not need to study." Furthermore, the government probably stimulates this; it has introduced the five-day week without worrying about the social, economic, and cultural repercussions. "That is seen by the workers as a signal from above that they can take things easy. And since then they have been taking things easy."

Brucan said that he is "optimistic about the future, but pessimistic about the present." In the long term Romania has advantages: There is a small foreign debt and there are many natural resources. Romania is a rich country with the best agricultural land for miles around, coal, oil, and other minerals. In the shorter term, however, there is a shortage of trained personnel and expertise: "With good management Romania will be a great success. But where does one find good management?" With greater political and economic determination the government could, he said, overcome the lack of foreign confidence and the lethargy of the Romanians. "Iliescu and Roman should persuade the opposition of the need to come out of its closed little circle to talk about Romania's miserable international status. We are excluded from every aid program. That is a matter of national importance. The government and the opposition must forget their party politics and their personal ambitions."

Brucan said that the FSN—the Front whose ideologist he was from December to May—must create clarity about its own identity. "As a result of the outcome of the elections the FSN bears full responsibility for what is happening in Romania. It was not intended for this mission. The FSN must become an ordinary party, call a congress, discuss its ideology, a democratic structure, and its political leadership—three things it does not have at present. Who leads the FSN? No one knows. I do not know, you do not know either. The FSN is a bit like an underground organization, but we are probably talking about the only political force in the country."

In the economy, too, things must be achieved, Brucan said. This is possible, if Romania starts with privatization—a field where so far "more proposals have been thrown up than achievements attained." "I have proposed to the government that we begin privatization in the most unpopular sector—hotels, restaurants, cafes. Everyone in Romania hates hotels because of the poor service, the shabbiness, the inefficiency, and because restaurants are little more than factory canteens. Why do we not take eight hotels on the coast, two in Bucharest, one in Sinaia, and one in Predeal and sell them at an international auction? That would make privatization popular at a stroke. That would eliminate the danger that privatization will be as unpopular as it is in the Soviet Union."

Brucan has scarcely had any reaction to these proposals, apart from the remark that he should not be so immodest and should not talk so much. "If the lack of action continues, the EC will continue its present policy toward Romania. And then I say: Someone must be held responsible. A head must roll."

Whose head? That of Adrian Severin, minister for economic reform? "Perhaps. Or that of a higher-placed leader." Prime Minister Roman? Brucan laughed.

Brucan Denies Animosity Toward President Iliescu

AU1009191090 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1641 GMT 10 Sep 90

["Mr. Brucan Welcomes the President's Dialogue With the Opposition"—ROMPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 10/9/1990—After Mr. Silviu Brucan's interview with the Romanian Television of September 5, several newspapers and political personalities have interpreted his statements as an attack to President Ion Iliescu personally. In connection with those interpretations Mr. Brucan made the following specification:

My statements do not include any animosity toward President Iliescu personally. On the contrary, I personally have a great sympathy and understanding for the difficulties confronting the country's president, much more so as they will become greater in near future.

I have repeatedly stated that the way in which Ion Iliescu led the often anarchic and violent proceedings and debates of the provisional Parliament aroused the whole country's admiration and qualified him for Romania's presidency. The landsliding majority in the May 20 elections fully confirmed it.

But I considered that politically a critical stand is needed to correct a wrong path because I think that in a democracy the governors need such a feedback. At the same time I have not been only critical, but I have also made constructive proposals with the intention to give an impetus and consolidate the Romanian Government's effort of democratization and transition to the market economy.

Having no other means of communication with the country's government, I have been forced to resort to the press and television and I am convinced that the public discussion of such questions proves the vitality of our young democracy and emphasises stronger than anything else the total break with the past when such a thing was unconceivable.

Finally I want to openly welcome President Iliescu's initiative to invite the leaders of the opposition parties the National Liberal Party and the National Peasants Party to a comprehensive dialogue. It is a step toward the right direction and I want only the achievement of great progress both in democratization and in the market economy field.

Romanian Opposition Figure on Minority Rights

AU0709131190 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 5 Sep 90 p 3

[Interview with Stelian Tanase, chief editor of the newspaper "22", by Maria Anna Totfalussy; place and date not given: "According to One of the Leaders of the Romanian Democratic Forces, There Is No Democracy Without National Minority Rights"—first paragraph is NEPSZABADSAG introduction]

[Text] Social Dialogue is the name of the currently best-known Romanian group of intellectuals, who are in favor of a consistent democracy. Their newspaper, "22", frequently advocates the rights of national minorities, too. At our request, Stelian Tanase describes this group of intellectuals.

[Totfalussy] What is this group called Social Dialogue, and who are your partners in this dialogue?

[Tanase] This is not a party, but an informal group dealing with the problems of our society. Its partners cover a broad area of our society. We have close contacts with the trade unions, and we strongly rely on them in the process of democratizing our country. We are also in contact with the major opposition parties and with a committee within the Armed Forces, which is struggling for the creation of a democratic Army. We also have good relations with the students, the Students' League, and the independent groups, like the Independent Group for Democracy.

[Totfalussy] What is your opinion about the current Romanian press?

[Tanase] Presently, almost anyone can issue a newspaper. The chief editor of ROMANIA MARE [GREAT ROMANIA], Eugen Barbu, is a former Securitate man who led all the anti-cultural campaigns in the old regime. He is publishing his newspaper with the help of funds he receives from Iosif Constantin Dragan. Everyone knows

about Iosif Constantin Dragan—that he has good relations with Ion Iliescu, just like he had with Ceausescu. We have completely distanced ourselves from this newspaper. If one is curious about the moral conditions in which Romania is found today, one can get a picture from this newspaper and from "AZI."

[Totfalussy] A few months ago, it seemed as if there would finally be normal and friendly relations between the Hungarians living in Romania and the Romanians, and between the two countries. The picture, however, has turned black now. Why?

[Tanase] The national minority issue represents a real problem today. Although they did not solve this problem, Western democracies at least discussed these matters and succeeded in reaching a consensus which guarantees peaceful coexistence. This is not the case in Romania, and the situation here is the direct result of past forces who are interested in maintaining the current tense situation. Unfortunately, our government has not done everything in its power to eliminate these conflicts. Take for example the issue of Hungarian schools. Although there was enough time, our government did not solve this problem. In my opinion, the national minority issue is one of the tests of democracy. The majority should defend the interests of the minority and respect their culture and institutions. We, therefore, clearly take a stand in favor of establishing Hungarian schools and universities. We are not talking about privileges; the minorities should have the same rights as the majority. You see, there is a need for dialogue here, too. We should sit down at the negotiating table and discuss all the problems publicly. I am convinced that there are a lot of problems that can be solved very simply if there is mutual good will. Perhaps the Hungarian side is less to be blamed for the fact that no such dialogue has taken place so far. I would like to believe that the Romanian side does not lack good will either.

Dolj County Transportation Workers on Strike

AU1009153090 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1438 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 10/9/1990—Starting Monday morning residents of Dolj County have no bus transport as the drivers' trade union of motorbase 5 in Craiova decided to go on strike. Union leaders consider that buses in public transport are no longer safe owing to their advanced wear.

The 200 routes connecting county seat Craiova to various places in the county and the 14 press delivery routes will be dead. Exception will be made for bus transport to the large chemical combine at Isalnita.

Journalists Displeased With Restrictions

Business Passports To Be Issued

AU0709160090 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 0958 GMT 7 Sep 90

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 7/9/1990—Referring to the communique of the Council of Romanian Journalists' Association which expresses "concern" over the fact that the consular department does not issue business passports for the journalists of independent or private publications, a measure which "flagrantly violates" all international agreements signed by the Romanian Government, the foreign minister spokesman, Ambassador Traian Chebeleu, made the point that "the Romanian Government has assumed no obligation internationally as regards the issuance of business passports for the Romanian journalists."

After presenting in detail the legal provisions according to which business passports are issued in Romania, as well as the wish of the Foreign Affairs Ministry to facilitate journeys abroad for Romanian journalists and the getting of the necessary visas, the Foreign Ministry spokesman specified:

"This morning the foreign affairs minister called the Ministry's Executive Bureau and decided to grant business visas to all Romanian journalists, no matter the publication with which they work, when they travel on assignment. The Romanian foreign minister decided that not by virtue of the government's resolution in this respect, but by using the prerogative in the resolution that business passports are granted to other people as well with the minister's approval if the nature of their mission entitles them to such a passport."

Claim Freedom of Press Violated

AU0709120090 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 4 Sep 90 p 2

["The Romanian Journalists Association Protest"]

[Text] The Romanian Journalists Association has learned about, and is concerned with, the dramatic situation of the local television station in Oradea. For several weeks on end, the editorial staff of this station has been subjected to increasing pressure from the bodies of local power. This is a serious violation of the freedom of press and of the citizens' access to information. Furthermore, human rights are also violated there. We will continue to closely follow the situation of the Oradea local television station, and we will keep the public in Romania and abroad informed about the situation.

Likewise, the Council of the Romanian Journalists Association was informed that, in accordance with Mr. Emanuel Valeriu's orders, on 23 August 1990, Mr. Cornelius Rosiianu, editor of the "Current Events" television news program was designated in an abusive way to participate in the international meeting of the

trade union of workers in the audio-visual field (a meeting which is held in Italy) instead of Mr. Dumitru Iuga, the president of the Free Trade Union of the Romanian Television. This is indeed an abusive decision, which has been taken over the head of the Free Trade Union of the Television. We call on Mr. Emanuel Valeriu to reconsider this order he issued and apologize appropriately to the Trade Union of the Television.

War Veterans Association Elects Leader

AU0609194990 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1852 GMT 6 Sep 90

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 6/9/1990—The first conference of war veterans, prisoners, invalids and widows took place at the Military Academy in Bucharest representatives of the over 200,000 survivals of the two world conflagrations attended.

The conference debated the way in which this meritorious category of the Romanian nation will regain its due place and role in the country's life and history.

The leading bodies were elected. Lieutenant General (reserve) Marin Dragnea was elected chairman of the National Association of War Veterans.

Press Dissatisfied With BBC Apologies

AU0709160490 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1040 GMT 7 Sep 90

["Agora—BBC Apologies Sound as a Practical Joke"—ROMPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 7/9/1990—Under the signature of Titus Mesaros the daily ADEVARUL points out that the press and the television have lately carried abundant defamatory information about Romanian society. Considering the fact that such information is hardly the first of the kind, that it draws its sap from mostly the same sources and is circumscribed to a scheme of systematic and long-timed discredit, the author of the article thinks "it was high time we dwelt on it more carefully".

In connection with the news report recently released by the BBC TV programme showing street violence and buildings in flames at Sofia presented as if they were taking place at Bucharest, Mr. Titus Mesaros is of the opinion that the apologies of the BBC the way they were made, "should be deemed as utterly unsatisfactory". If we come to reparations, the denial "should follow the chain that relayed the lie. Otherwise the lie becomes profitable for those that disseminate it".

A second "error" the "ADEVARUL" refers to and which it sees as a real diversion starts from the French journalist Theo Rene and is harbored by Ion Cristoiu in the "Zig-Zag" magazine. The error concerns Alexandru Birladeanu, the chairman of the Romanian Senate. As the compromising details circulated by the two newspapermen are not true, writes Mr. Mesaros, the Romanian Senate should immediately open legal action against Theo Rene and Ion Cristoiu for calumnious misrepresentation of a statesman and for considerable moral prejudice caused to Mr. Alexandru Birladeanu and the Romanian state. He estimates the reparations should amount to 7-8 million dollars.

The freedom of the press the newspaper concludes, cannot be conceived without enhancing personal responsibility, without a minimum of journalistic ethics. Getting rich by false news-mongering has nothing to do with democracy or the freedom of the press.

Ecological Movement Ready To Join Opposition

AU0909175190 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1438 GMT 9 Sep 90

["The Ecological Movement: Conditional Adherence to a United Opposition"—ROMPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 9/9/1990—The opposition's orientation toward questions concerning the nation's major interests is possible and necessary, shows a statement made by the Ecological Movement which also considers that the unity of the opposition parties and groupings in a conclave of the democratic alternative affects in no way the political programmes and aims of each and every party, the same as unity presupposes no leader, no change in political identity but joint actions on the basis of consultations on an equal footing. Consequently, the Ecological Movement of Romania, a democratic and anti-totalitarian political grouping, further reiterates its independence, balanced position as well as its rejection of any manifestation of violence and crises, of extremist shows, being faithful to its programme approved by the national conference in May 1990, the statement shows in conclusion.

Kosovo Party: Villages Under Military 'Siege'

AU1009142090 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Milivoje Mihajlovic report]

[Text] The village of Trnava near Podujevo was not quiet today. Albanians in Suva Reka also tried to hold a protest rally. Milivoje Mihajlovic reports:

[Mihajlovic] This morning at about 0500 a strong militia force surrounded the village of Trnava near Podujevo. According to unofficial information, the militia was searching for weapons because somebody recently opened fire on a patrol of the republican militia unit in an ambush. Witnesses claim that some shooting took place in the village this morning, and that some 13 young Albanians have been detained.

The headquarters of the special units of the Republican Secretariat for Internal Affairs of Serbia said that it will issue a statement on this event later this afternoon.

We have also learned that a certain number of weapons were found among the villagers, and that after that the militia withdrew.

The Democratic Alliance of Kosovo, the largest alternative party of ethnic Albanians in Kosovo, sent a protest letter to the SFRY Presidency and the Federal Executive Council. The letter stresses that since this morning, three villages around Podujevo—Trnava, Belo Polje, and Haljapak—are under siege by the militia. The letter states that the public is upset and that political repression may take place. It demands that the SFRY Presidency and the Federal Executive Council undertake measures to prevent this. The letter is signed by Ibrahim Rugova, president of the Democratic Alliance of Kosovo.

In Suva Reka, some 500 Albanians gathered on the premises of the Balkan rubber combine with the intention of holding a protest meeting. Following the firm warning by the strong security forces, they dispersed peacefully.

Serbian Opposition Parties May Boycott Elections

AU1009151890 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Excerpts] The six parties of the united democratic opposition of Serbia that plan to hold a protest rally in the Republic Square in Belgrade on 12 September, held a news conference today and announced the possibility of boycotting the forthcoming multiparty elections. Radovan Pantovic has the details:

[Pantovic] The united opposition is not satisfied with the Serbian Presidency's answers to the opposition's demands for and participation in multiparty elections. This is why opposition parties are going to hold a protest rally and repeat their demands. These demands are contained in several basic points: opposition parties demand that a period of at least three months be given for conducting election campaigns—the Presidency, let us recall, proposed that this period be between one and three months; the opposition also demands that all election bodies, including the republican and election commissions, be made up of members of all parties, and that the first and second television channels provide opposition parties with at least two hours in the evening to present their views; the opposition also demands that conditions be created for all parties to have equal access to other media.

These are the main conditions, and if they are not met the parties of the united opposition will not appear at the elections at all. [passage omitted]

In addition to the parties of the united opposition, the protest meeting will also be attended by the New Democracy, the People's Party, the Movement for Human Rights, and the Party for Social Justice.

The meeting will start with the old Serbian anthem, Lord Give Us Justice, and will last about one hour. Party leaders will speak and it is expected that more people will attend this rally than the last rally organized by the opposition. Hopes have also been expressed that certain newspapers will report more objectively.

Serbian Party Opposes Mesic as Presidency Member

AU1109082390 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Sep 90 p 9

["Z.Z."-signed report: "Stipe Mesic Cannot Be President of the SFRY"]

[Text] Pristina, 4 Sep—The Kosovo and Metohija branch of the New Democracy-Movement for Serbia holds the view that Stipe Mesic cannot be a member of the SFRY Presidency, especially not the president during the next presidential mandate.

In its statement the New Democracy says that the recall of Stipe Suvar from the SFRY Presidency was in conformity with the established procedure, but that Stipe Mesic cannot go to the SFRY Presidency without going through the appropriate procedure as determined by the Constitution and law. Moreover, with his statements Stipe Mesic is irritating the Yugoslav public and contributing to the disintegration of Yugoslavia. For this reason he cannot be a member of the SFRY Presidency and represent all peoples and nationalities, especially not as the president of the SFRY Presidency, the statement points out.

Upcoming Serbian Multiparty Elections Previewed

AU0709124390 Zagreb VECERNJI LIST in Serbo-Croatian 3 Sep 90 p 2

[Milovan Nedeljkov commentary: "Race Without a Favorite?"]

[Text] According to statements by leaders of the ruling party, the first postwar multiparty elections will be organized in Serbia by the end of this year. They also add

that these are the first "democratic and free multiparty elections." However, six opposition parties (of which four are perhaps the largest in Serbia) think differently and claim that this is not even a question of "free and democratic" elections and that they will most probably therefore not take part in them. Instead of doing that, the Democratic Party [Demokratska Stranka], the Serbian National Renewal [Srpska Narodna Obnova], the People's Radical Party [Narodna Radikalna Stranka], the Saint Sava Party [Svetosavska Stranka], the Democratic Forum [Demokratski Forum], and the Liberal Party [Liberalna Stranka] from Valjevo are organizing protest meetings (the first is scheduled for 12 September in Belgrade) and gatherings. They also say that everything that will happen during the elections will be a forgery by the ruling party.... Since the electoral campaign has not lasted at least three months, since all the parties have not been given equal treatment in the media, since the commissions for counting the results of the voting will not be multiparty commissions, these parties will not be taking part in the elections in Serbia.

The race for deputies' places will therefore be impoverished even before it starts because some of the main favorites will not be taking part. Who then remains?

At the moment there are 12 parties—if the aforementioned parties really do abandon the elections—while some more new ones have been announced in Vojvodina. People from Vojvodina are not traditionally in a hurry, but it has been seriously assessed that when the elections begin, definite surprises are possible there.

It is interesting that most probably not one single political organization from the southern Serbian province will take part in the elections in Serbia. That is to say, the Democratic Alliance of Kosovo will operate on the entire territory of Yugoslavia so it loses the right to participate in the Serbian electoral race. And Skeljzen Malici, leader of the Social Democratic Party of Kosovo [Socijaldemokratska Partija Kosova], made the brief statement: "We will not register nor take part in the elections in Serbia while the occupation of the province continues and legal power is suspended."

Who Will Win the Elections in Serbia?

It is an exceptionally thankless task to forecast this because even information on the strength of the parties is very unreliable. Thus, the Serbian National Renewal claims that it has around 600,000 members and about eight million sympathizers. If this is really so then there is no dilemma, the winner is known. However, some semi-official surveys give the Serbian National Renewal very little chance of any success, while the Socialist Party of Serbia is favored. Draskovic's Serbian Renewal Movement and many other parties which wave new ideological flags cannot however conceal in their activity almost fanatical old Communist exclusivity and patriarchal intolerance and bandy about figures of hundreds of thousands of members. Veljko Guberina's People's Radicals are demanding the return of the Karadjordjevic dynasty to Serbia. At the same time, Vojislav Seselj, leader of the Serbian Chetnik Movement [Srpski Cetnicki Pokret], claims that 60 percent of Serbs are pro-Chetnik oriented and Draskovic speaks about how his party "has already prepared a new constitution."

Many people have the impression that it is nevertheless illusory to expect Milosevic to fail in the elections and for his rehashed party, the Socialist Party of Serbia, to be defeated. Despite all its failings, this party has the best organized bureaucratic apparatus to conduct the election campaign; it has almost all the media in the republic on its side (although it does not admit it); it holds power and enters the electoral race from a position of power. In Serbia it has always been very desirable to start elections from positions of power.

However, all this does not guarantee a certain election victory for the Socialist Party of Serbia and Slobodan Milosevic. So it is not unrealistic to expect that no one will win and that some kind of party coalition that is at the moment difficult to envisage will come to power.

In any case, the multiparty system has arrived in Serbia and it will therefore be shown in a very short time whether milk and honey will flow through this economically demolished republic or something else. In the economically most-developed countries of the world, ordinary people are concerned with politics only one day a year, when they vote. The rest of the time is devoted to what they live on and what will bring material and spiritual wealth. Out of all this, politics brings the least wealth, even if it "happens" in a republic where two people immediately create three political organizations.

Serbian Socialist Party To Set Up in Vojvodina

AU0709135990 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 2 Sep 90 p 6

[Unattributed report: "Conference of the Socialist Party of Serbia in Vojvodina 6 October"]

[Text] The committee in charge of preparing, organizing, and implementing elections for the Socialist Party of Serbia in Vojvodina, and preparing the first conference of the provincial organization of the Socialist Party of Serbia in Vojvodina, has decided to hold the first conference of this party in Novi Sad, Vojvodina, on 6 October. The conference will be preceded by the 20th Extraordinary Conference of the League of Communists of Vojvodina.

The conference of the Socialist Party of Serbia in Vojvodina will be attended by 640 delegates, with 320 from the organizations of the League of Communists of Vojvodina and 320 from the province's Socialist Alliance of Working People.

Four More Political Parties Register in Serbia

LD1009192990 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1425 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Sep (TANJUG)—The number of parties applying for registration with the republic's Secretariat for the Administration of Justice is constantly growing.

The list of 24 registered parties have recently been expanded by another four: the Democratic Party (Davidovic-Grol) [Demokratska Stranka (Davidovic-Grol)]; the Social Justice Party [Stranka Socijalne Pravde]; the People's Peasant Party [Narodna Seljacka Stranka]; and the Serbian Democratic Party [Srpska Demokratska Stranka—SDS].

According to the Administration of Justice Secretariat, before being fully registered, the SDS—set up as an independent political party in Serbia—will first have to clarify some provisions in its statute regarding the party's seat which, according to registration rules, must be on the territory of the republic in which a party is being registered.

According to the SDS statute, the party is run fron Knin and this can be interpreted in different ways. To avoid misunderstandings and any obstacles to its registration, the SDS for Serbia must cite Belgrade as its seat.

Seselj 'Ousted' as Serbian Chetnik Movement Head

AU0709121490 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 1-2 Sep 90 p 12

[A. Hristov report: "For Peace in the Opposition's House"]

[Excerpts] The sensational news that during the session of the Central Fatherland Administration of the Serbian Chetnik Movement the night before last Dr. Vojislav Seselj was ousted from the party which he led until then has caused much confusion in the "right wing" of the Serbian political scene. According to the initial information, the members of the party, after they had "spontaneously gathered together" and discussed their leader and his way of conducting the party's policies, decided to expel their leader Seselj from the Serbian Chetnik Movement. [passage omitted]

As we were explicitly told, the name of the Serbian Chetnik Movement should remain, regardless of the fact that its president has been expelled. However, it appears that something else is more important for the party:

"With the consent of the majority of members in the Serbian Chetnik Movement we want to demonstrate democratically and humanely to the Serbian people, who have so far been against us, that we are not a group of outlaws that cannot be legalized in Serbia. We want to be credible opposition to the Socialists." [passage omitted]

Party To Hold Public Meeting 11 Sep

AU1009134190 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Sep 90 p 3

["G.K."-signed report: "Two Public Meetings of the Opposition"]

[Text] Belgrade— Serbian opposition parties are going to hold two public meetings in only two days. Apart from the meeting of six parties [on 12 September] planned with a view to expressing discontent with the draft electoral law, the Serbian Chetnik Movement has convened its own meeting for 11 September at 1700 [1500 GMT] in front of the Prince Mihajlo monument.

"We deny the right of the communist regime to refuse to register any party. It is impossible even to conceive a party that would be worse than the Socialist Party of Serbia—the communists. The name of our party is not considered improper among the Serbian people and it does not insult anybody's moral feelings, Vojislav Seselj, the head of the party, has told us.

Representatives of the Serbian Chetnik Movement have filed charges with the Supreme Court of Serbia because the Serbian Chetnik Movement has not been entered into court the registry and its activity has not been legalized.

Croatian President Vows To Uphold 'Legal State'

LD1009173690 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1628 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] Rijeka, Sept 10 (TANJUG)—The Croatian authorities will act vigorously to enable the functioning of the legal state and, if necessary, they will invite foreign observers, Croatian President Franjo Tudjman said Monday [10 September] commenting on the events in the Knin region, which has a majority Serb population.

The about 600,000 Serbs populating this part of Croatia held a referendum on their cultural and territorial autonomy from August 19 to September 2.

Fearing intervention by the Croatian authorities, the Serbs armed themselves and organized patrols.

Tuesday is the last day of the deadline set by the Croatian authorities for the Serbs to lay down their arms.

Speaking in the large Croatian Port of Rijeka on the occasion of Navy Day, Tudjman said that the events in Knin, resulting from the Serb referendum, caused much damage to the Croatian economy.

The activities of the "Serbian extermists" have rendered unsafe even potential foreign investors in Croatia, he said.

New Croatian People's Party To Be Founded

AU1109080990 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Sep 90 p 5

[Seada Vranic report: "Lady Savka's 'Croatian Fall'"]

[Excerpt] There is no longer any dilemma about the future political fate of Mrs. Savka Dabcevic-Kucar. "The first rose of the Croatian spring," a politician whose brilliant career ended suddenly 20 years ago, will again, after a brief flash on the eve of the multiparty elections in Croatia, sail the political waters. The temporary retreat from the public floodlights following the fiasco which the Coalition of National Understanding experienced at the elections was used to prepare the ground for the founding of a new party. This time it will not be a "cocktail" of different ideologies and party programs, as was the case with the Coalition of National Understanding, but a pure "extract" whose aroma

will be easily recognizable among the increasingly poor assortment on the variegated Croatian political scene of a few months ago.

Mainly the Same People

The new party, whose program has been sketched in the past few months by its "initiative nucleus," will be the Croatian People's Party. Its founding assembly is expected sometime in October. It is also known that the brain of the "entire operation" consists of mainly the same people (Miko Tripalo, Dragutin Haramija, Srecko Bjelic...) who acted during the elections last spring as the supraparty sponsors of the Coalition of National Understanding. The public will learn about everything else connected with the future party in the course of next few days at a party's news conference. [passage omitted]

Croat Poll Says Mesic More Popular Than Tudjman

AU1009101190

[Editorial Report] Zagreb DANAS in Serbo-Croatian on 28 August on pages 30-33 carries a 4,000-word report by Dejan Jovic on the results of a DANAS' public opinion poll on the popularity of Croatian politicians and other events in the republic.

The poll carried out by DANAS was a poll mailed to 1,000 people in ten regions: Zagreb, Varazdin, Karlovac, Knin, Sisak, Pula, Rijeka, Osijek, Vinkovci, and Split. "The sample was arrived at through the method of quota selection and is made up of 78-percent Croats, 10.3 Serbs, and 12-percent Yugoslavs and other nationalities. Seventy seven percent of the respondents are not members of any political party, 13 percent are members of the Croatian Democratic Community, and 4.5 percent are members of the League of Communists of Croatia-Party of Democratic Change. The sample is made up of 51-percent women and 49-percent men. Sixty percent of the respondents have elementary education, 27-percent secondary school education, and 10-percent higher education (three percent of the respondents did not state their level of education)."

The results of the poll depicting the attitudes toward politicians are stated in percentages are summarized in a table as follows:

Name	Positive	Negative	No View	Change from last month
Stipe Mesic	82	9	9	+13
Franjo Tudjman	81	12	7	+14
Ante Markovic	72	14	14	0
Zarko Domljan	70	12	18	+6
Vladimir Veselica	65	14	21	+4
Vladimir Seks	63	20	17	+8
Antun Vrdoljak	63	14	23	+14
Ivica Racan	56	24	20	+3
Vlado Gotovac	53	13	34	+14
Ivan Zvonimir Cicak	49	21	30	+12
Miljenko Zagar	47	11	42	0
Sime Djodan	47	31	22	+9
Josip Manolic	47	12	42	+10
Zeljko Mazar	46	19	35	+3
Stjepan Sulimanec	45	14	41	+9
Antun Vujic	45	10	45	+9
Drazen Budisa	39	13	48	+10
Bernardo Jurlina	35	30	35	+2
Jovan Raskovic	10	79	11	-3
Jovan Opacic	9	75	16	-1

Answering the question which events they were in favor of and which they opposed, the respondents's answers, in percentages, were as follows:

	Support	Oppose
The founding of the Croatian News Agency	71	12
Possibility of Croatian-Slovene confederation	65	16
Publication of Tudjman-Raskovic talks	55	17
Law on Amnesty	49	21
Initiative for religious education in schools	43	33
Decision that Zagreb TV should not show programs of other TV centers	43	36
Founding of Alliance of Reform Forces of Yugoslavia	32	28
Referendum on Serbs' autonomy in Croatia	9	79

Croat Interior Minister Ends Donji Lapac Talks

LD1009224790 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2134 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] Donji Lapac, 10 Sep (TANJUG)—The return of arms intended for the reservists at the Knin public security station, and taken away from it, should begin. At the same time the deadline for their return is being postponed. The Croat Ministry of Internal Affairs is taking upon itself to set in motion the Assembly initiative for a secretariat for internal affairs station to be reinstated in Knin.

This was stressed in the statement on the talks held between the delegation of the Croat government and Assembly, on the one side, and, on the other, representatives of the Knin and Donja Lapac municipalities. The statement, read out in front of several hundred citizens of this town in Lika by the president of the municipal Assembly, David Rastovic, stresses that all problems, both political and socioeconomic, should be resolved through the institutions of the system, while political issues should also be resolved through interparty agreements.

The following took part in the talks: the president of the Croat Assembly's Chamber of Municipalities, Slavko Degoricija, the Croat minister for internal affairs, Josip Boljkovac, and the presidents of the Knin and Donji Lapac municipal Assemblies, Milan Babic and David Rastovic, who are also the leaders of the Serbian National Council. The meeting was arranged with the aim of embarking on the path of reducing and resolving tensions in this part of Croatia. The president of the Sinj municipal Assembly, Jerko Vukas, organized the talks.

According to the meeting participants, this was the first in a series of dialogues which should continue within the framework of democratic resolution of the existing problems.

Addressing the citizens of Donji Lapac gathered in front of the municipal Assembly—where the talks had been held—Minister Boljkovac stressed that this was a very good and useful initiative, and that the talks showed that all problems could be resolved through mutually beneficial agreements. He especially emphasized the fact that no one had been hurt in this situation and that the bridges of the life together between Croats and Serbs in this part of Croatia have not been pulled down. The president of the Knin municipal Assembly, Milan Babic, noted the Croat government's willingness to resolve controversies through dialogue and not through ultimatums.

Pucnik Predicts Slovene-Croatian 'Confederation'

AU1009203590 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Sep 90 p 3

["V.S."-signed report: "Soon Confederation of Slovenia, Croatia, and Bosnia"]

[Text] Belgrade—"Slovenia and Croatia will probably sign a confederal treaty [ugovor] by the end of this year. At the beginning of next year this treaty will, if circumstances permit, be joined by Bosnia-Hercegovina." This was stated by Joze Pucnik, president of the ruling coalition Demos [Democratic Opposition of Slovenia] during his recent conversation with Austrian Chancellor Franz Vranitzky.

Let us recall, that the Slovene Government has already prepared a draft of the confederal treaty and the Slovene Presidency assessed it as a good foundation for further work. It is known that Slovenia and Croatia intend to jointly prepare this treaty and offer it to the rest of Yugoslavia.

'Democratic Alliance in Montenegro' Founded

AU1009182590 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1700 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] The Democratic Alliance in Montenegro [Lidhja Demokratike ne Mal te Zi] was founded in Tuzi yesterday in the presence of more than 100 citizens from Rozaj, Plav, Gusinje, Malesia, Vladimir, Ulcinj, and other places. Yesterday's meeting elected the party's executive organs, and Mehmet Bardhi, a teacher from Ulcinj, was elected as the party's president.

LCY Congress Organizers Plan 'Leftist Alliance'

AU0709112590 Sarajevo OSLOBODJENJE in Serbo-Croatian 24 Aug 90 p 2

[J.Kosanovic report: "Leftist Alliance After the Elections"]

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Aug—After it had been adjourned twice due to the lack of a quorum, the session of the Committee for the Preparation of the Congress of the Democratic and Program Transformation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY] was finally held today. However, the committee was incomplete again, because there were no representatives from the Socialist Party of Serbia .

It was decided to immediately begin preparations for the foundation congress of a Yugoslav political party which could bear the name of a Yugoslav socialist party, the socialist party, or the movement for the renewal of Yugoslavia. It was also concluded that the committee should at the same time work on realizing the already existing concept of the process of forming the Yugoslav leftist alliance, something which will be possible only after multiparty elections are held in all the federal units. A working group for the preparation of the congress and a working group for the improvement of the concept of the Yugoslav leftist alliance were also formed.

Continuing LCY's Activity

Committee Chairman Miroslav Ivanovic told the members that these decisions were made after the committee's two initiatives—to form a modern political party or a leftist alliance—had been discussed by all sectors of the LCY. What is involved, let us recall, is the initiative to form a firmly organized party called the Yugoslav democratic socialist party—which would continue the activity of the LCY and rely on communist and socialist ideas—and the initiative to form the so-called Yugoslav leftist alliance.

According to Miroslav Ivanovic, although the two ideas had been accepted as a reasonable basis for the debate, views on individual proposals differed—sometimes regarding details and sometimes essentially. Thus the Socialist Party of Serbia and the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Montenegro have expressed support for both ideas in principle, while the provincial committees of the League of Communists of Vojvodina and the League of Communists of Kosovo prefer, to a certain extent, a Yugoslav democratic socialist party which would have socialist and democratic orientation. The Presidium of the League of Communists of Bosnia- Hercegovina—Party of Democratic Changes holds a similar opinion but only if one fully respected the real social relations. Since in its opinion the chances to realize such a Yugoslav organization are not great and since, objectively speaking, there are no conditions to ensure adequate support for such an initiative in the entire country at this particular moment, the Presidium thinks that the initiative to form a Yugoslav leftist alliance deserves the greatest attention. This

opinion is close to the stances of the Committee of the LCY Organization in the Yugoslav People's Army, which believes that the strategic activity in organizing leftist forces should be to form a Yugoslav party, but thinks that an alliance of leftist forces is nevertheless necessary in the struggle to win over rightist forces.

Moreover, the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina—Party of Democratic Changes warns the committee that in this republic, voters and this party as well are going to have elections soon and that possible disagreements, outvoting, and haggling about proposed initiatives can have a negative influence on the grassroots and can cause a rift in the electorate.

Hints From Slovenia and Croatia

Ivanovic also said that the committee had received for the first time some hints from Slovenia and Croatia concerning the acceptability of some ideas voiced by the Committee for the Preparation of the Congress. The letters received from Ciril Ribicic, president of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Slovenia—Party of Democratic Reform, and from Boris Malada, vice president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia—Party of Democratic Changes, call the idea to form the Yugoslav leftist alliance acceptable in principle and give many different views about the offered concept, and above all reject the idea about a single socialist democratic party. The committee has also received a letter from the Petrinja Communal Committee and the Baranja Initiative Committee for the Formation of the Democratic Socialist Party which are delegating Boris Mikelic as their candidate to this committee.

During the brief debate at today's session of the Committee for the Preparation of the Congress, Nedeljko Sipovac asked about the role and policy of the Alliance of Reformist Forces in the preparations for this congress and presented his opinion that those, as he put it, so-called leftist forces which confirmed their role as breakers of Yugoslavia should be excluded from all future talks about the platform of the alliance of leftist forces. Replying to Sipovac, Ivan Brigic said that Ante Markovic's Alliance of Reformist Forces now has great support in Bosnia-Hercegovina and that in these times of the pressure exerted by the rightists, one must not reject any progressive political democratic initiative such as the government's party is.

Radical Party Petitions for Return of Monarch

AU1009144390 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Sep 90 p 4

[Unattributed report: "More Signatures for the King"]

[Text] Next Saturday [8 September], the citizens of Belgrade will again be able to sign a petition which demands that the AVNOJ [Anti-Fascist Council of National Liberation of Yugoslavia] decisions be annulled, and that members of the Karadjordjevic and Petrovic dynasty be allowed to return to the country—we learned this from the People's Radical Party.

The reason to resume the collection of signatures (last Saturday about 10,000 people signed the petition) was already found last Sunday [2 September] when members of the People's Radical Party, so they claim, started to be approached by numerous Belgrade citizens who had not managed to add their signature "for the king."

The collection of signatures will again be carried out at points along Knez Mihajlo Street, in front of the "Beogradjanka" building, and in front of the "Belgrade" Department Store in Zemun. Signature collection points will also be set up in Banovo Brdo, Banjica, and New Belgrade.

CSFR's Dienstbier Continues Trip, Holds Talks

Reform Discussed With Loncar

LD1009151390 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1255 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Sep (TANJUG)—Emergence from the stagnation in bilateral cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Czech and Slovak [Federal Republic], and also the new structure of Europe and finally the peaceful resolution of the Gulf crisis were the main topics of today's talks between Budmir Loncar, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Jiri Dienstbier, deputy premier and minister of foreign affairs of the Czech and Slovak [Federal Republic], who arrived last night on a three-day official visit to the SFRY.

The important political and economic changes in the two countries, it was assessed, will give a fresh impulse to economic cooperation on market principles, which social circumstances have restricted up to this point in both countries. To this should also be added the traditional bilateral friendship, the symbolic expression of which was the visit by Budimir Loncar to Prague last January, which was the first visit by a foreign minister to Czechoslovakia after the so-called "velvet revolution" in this country.

The orientation toward a market economy in the two countries, it was said, will channel economic cooperation toward direct deals between enterprises, something which should be contributed to by the transfer to a convertible system of payments as of 1 January.

Mention was made of Slovakia's concrete interest in our construction enterprises taking part in the building of tourist facilities there, as well as the readiness of the Czech lands to participate financially in the expansion of port facilities in Rijeka and Koper.

There was also discussion of the modernization of communications in Yugoslavia and in this connection also of

the participation of Czechoslovak firms in the construction of the Belgrade underground and the delivery of streetcars to Yugoslav cities.

Ministers Loncar and Dienstbier also supported the idea to open up cultural and information centers in the two countries, and strengthen cultural and tourist cooperation. In this connection Jiri Dienstbier referred to the "paradoxical fact" that for Czechoslovak tourists, who traditionally like the Adriatic, today Italy or Greece are cheaper than Yugoslavia.

A special impulse to bilateral cooperation, it was assessed, will be given by the already agreed reciprocal visits at the level of the heads of state and government, as well as by the presidents of the Assemblies of the two countries.

The two ministers see the new structure of Europe, and especially the new system of collective security, above all in the strengthening of the CSCE, which also ought to take over some of the functions of the blocs in the strengthening of European security. In the opinion of both sides this would be contributed to also by the institutionalisation of the CSCE process, in particular the creation of a permanent secratariat. In addition to this, the Yugoslav side believes future European summits, after the Paris summit in November of this year, should be held regularly every two years, while foreign ministers should meet every six months or at least once a year. In this way the road to a new European confederation would be mapped out, the foundations of which should be laid as early as after the so-called Helsinki-2, which will follow the Paris summit.

In today's three-hour-long talks between Loncar and Dienstbier there was also a discussion of the resolution of the crisis in the Gulf, and here the guests were particularly interested in the possibilities for the Nonaligned Movement—of which Yugoslavia is the president—to have an influence on the peaceful resolution of the situation. In this regard, mention was also made of the importance of tomorrow's tripartite meeting in Belgrade of the foreign ministers of Yugoslavia, India, and Algeria devoted exclusively to events in the Gulf.

Cooperation Developing 'Successfully'

LD1009191790 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1526 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Sep (TANJUG)—Borisav Jovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, today received Jiri Dienstbier, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, who is on an official visit to our country at the invitation of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

In the talks it was stated with satisfaction that cooperation between the two countries is developing successfully in terms of volume and quality, regardless of objective difficulties conditioned by the reform-oriented changes which both countries are undergoing.

This confirms the traditionally friendly relations between the two countries. Successful multilateral and regional cooperation as well as the common interest in inclusion in integration processes in Europe was very positively assessed.

Dienstbier Meets Markovic

LD1009191890 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1545 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Sep (TANJUG)—Ante Markovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, received today Jiri Dienstbier, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic.

In the talks the social and economic changes in the two countries and bilateral cooperation were discussed.

It was stressed that all possibilities should be examined to preserve the level of economic cooperation that has been achieved. In this regard an important role should be played by the next meeting of the mixed committee for economic cooperation at which new forms of cooperation, through the joint use of industrial capacities and increased volume of existing business deals between economic subjects, could be established.

Budimir Loncar, federal secretary for foreign affairs, also took part in the talks.

Leaders View Warsaw Pact Future

LD1009191990 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1736 GMT 10 Sep 90

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Sep (TANJUG)—The Yugoslav-Czechoslovak official talks in Belgrade have been very successful, because they have been based on the traditional friendship between the two countries, but also on everything new that is taking place in Yugoslavia and the Czech lands and Slovakia, as well as in Europe—that is the joint assessment of Budimir Loncar, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Jiri Dienstbier, deputy prime minister and Foreign Minister of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, at today's joint press conference.

Minister Dienstbier, who has been on an official three-day visit to Yugoslavia since yesterday, stressed the marked friendly character of the talks not only with Loncar but also with Borisav Jovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Ante Markovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, above all regarding economic cooperation between the two countries.

Replying to journalists' questions, Minister Dienstbier said that he sees the future role of the Warsaw Pact exclusively as a political and not a military one, so that as early as prior to the CSCE November summit in Paris all national armies that are members of this organization will be responsible only to their own country. Such a Warsaw Pact can coordinate the process of disarmament with NATO and work toward the creation of new European security structures. According to Dienstbier, even a

Warsaw Pact reformed in this way could exist, in optimal conditions, for a maximum of about another 18 months, because it lost its raison d'etre much earlier, in view of the fact that it was used exclusively for "supporting Stalinist regimes in Eastern Europe and the protection of the strategic interests of the USSR vis-a-vis the West." The role of individual countries in it, primarily CSFR, Hungary, and Poland, is reduced, in his opinion, to some kind of cordon sanitaire against the West.

"If we intend at all to keep the Warsaw Pact, then we do it only because everything should be done for Eastern Europe not to be segmented and for nationalism not to raise its head. We also want to see that the Soviet Union, or what is left of it, is not isolated but integrated into Europe," Dienstbier stressed.

Jiri Dienstbier believes that up to now CEMA has not existed as a true economic integration of Eastern Europe but has served exclusively for "swapping low quality and technologically backward goods." Now it will have to stand the test of the market.

Asked about the status of the Hungarian minority in southern Slovakia, minister Dienstbier said that this issue cannot be compared with that between Hungary and Romania because, as he put it, nationalism is not strong in Slovakia. Southern Slovakia, in his view, is its most developed part, so there are no social conflicts there. The only problems are ideological prejudices. We will resolve all controversial issues in accordance with international law and the Helsinki principles, Dienstbier said.

Talking about the issue of borders in Europe, Budimir Loncar underscored that it must be viewed within the context of the Helsinki Final Act, which stresses the inviolability of borders. Personal attitudes toward the issue of borders in Europe, Loncar said, are irrelevant, because "one cannot at the same time be for the CSCE and deny its basic principles."

With regard to the issue of the institutionalization of the CSCE and the creation of its permanent secretariat, Loncar said that the Yugoslav side receives "with sympathy" Minister Dienstbier's information that Prague wants to permanently host this new CSCE institution, if agreement is reached for it to be established.